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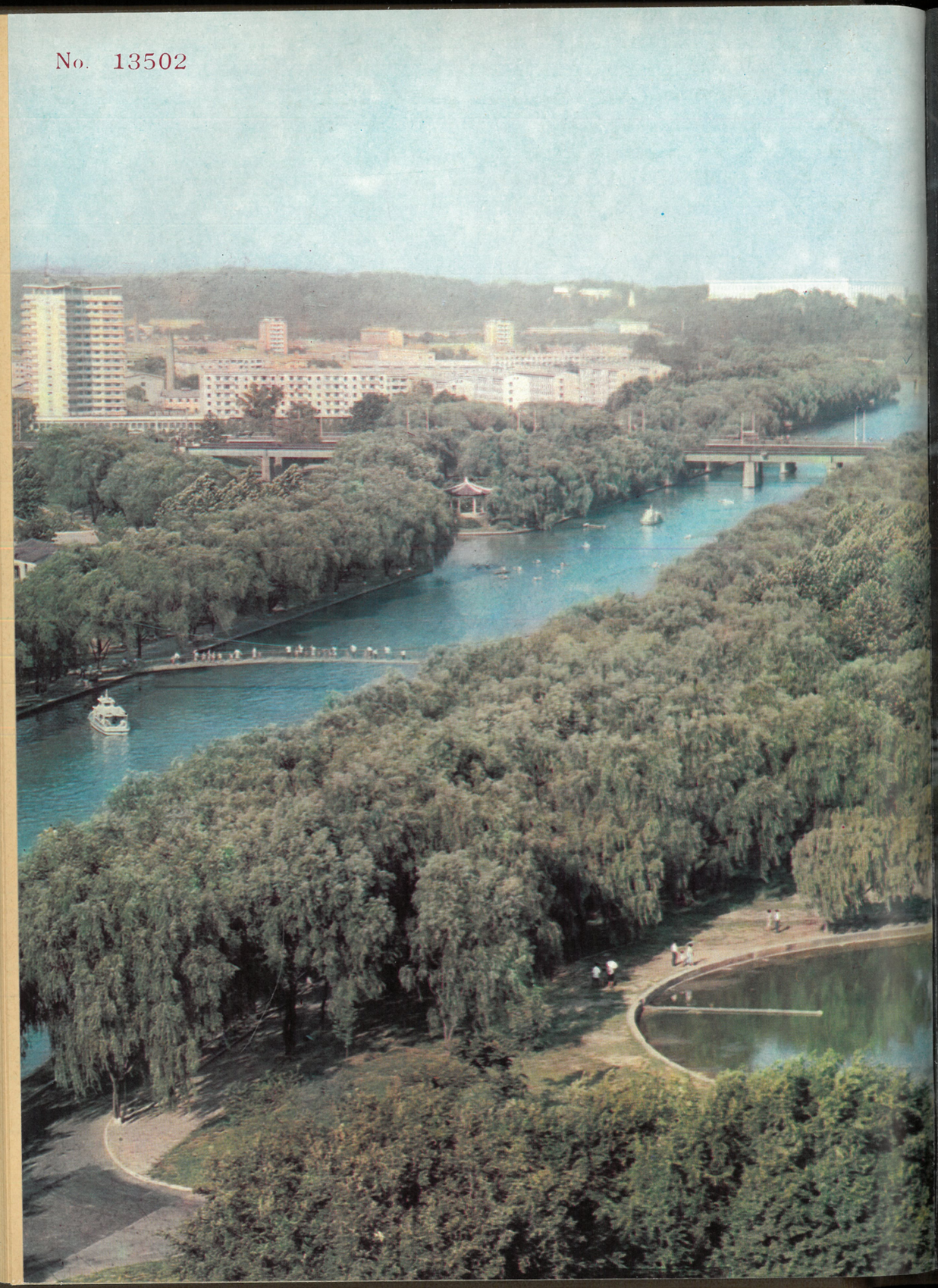
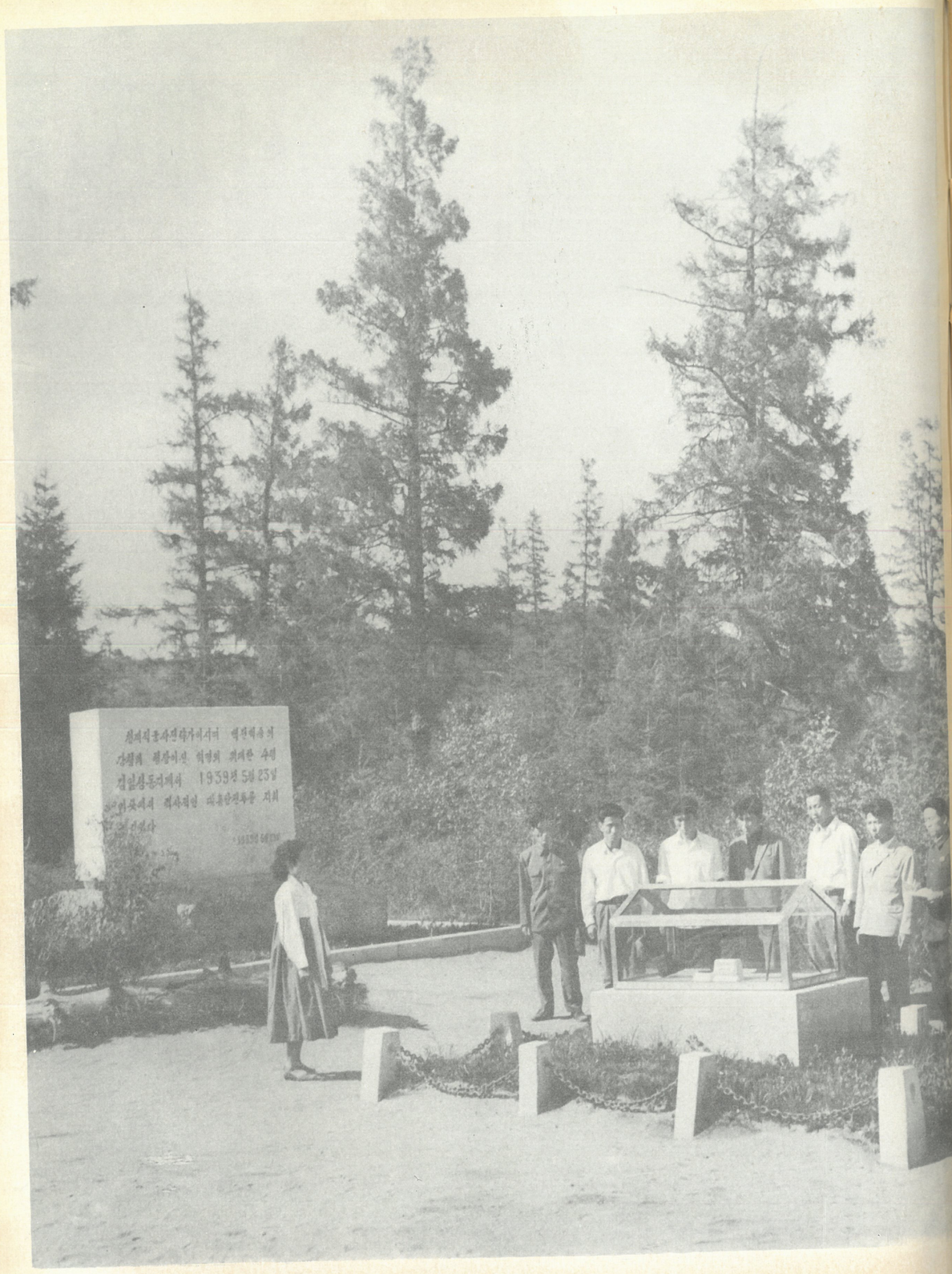


# Korea Today

PYONGYANG 5 1974

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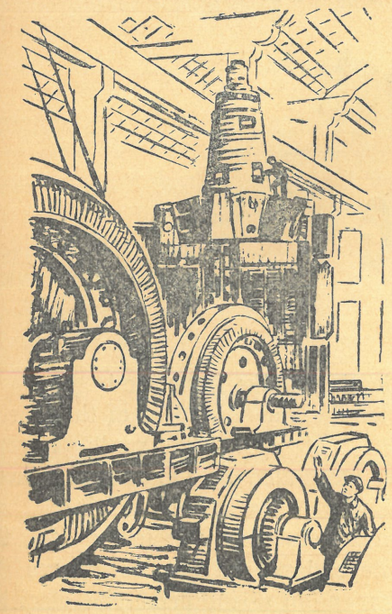

**FRONT COVER: The second-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Station, one of our power giants, is now in rapid progress**
**INSIDE FRONT COVER: Working people now on a visit to the site of the Taehongdan revolutionary battle in the Musan area in which the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt the Japanese imperialist aggressors a telling blow on May 23, 1939**


Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea


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# Answers to Questions Put by Chief Editor of Yugoslav Newspaper "Vecernje Novosti"

# KIM IL SUNG

*(February 22, 1974)*

**Question:** Yugoslavia knows well and supports the consistent efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Would you please tell me of the present political situation in the context of the dialogue between the north and the south and of the prospect of Korean reunification?

**Answer:** As you know, as a result of the persevering efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the dialogue started between the north and the south of Korea and in July 1972 the North-South Joint Statement was made public with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as its keynote.

After the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement the Government of our Republic put forward a number of specific and reasonable proposals to translate it into practice and made all sincere efforts for the successful progress of the dialogue. However, owing to the manoeuvres of the splittists within and without, the north-south dialogue has been deadlocked and great difficulties and obstacles have been laid in the way of the reunification of the fatherland.

Even after the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement the south Korean authorities, instigated by the United States, intensified war preparations and fascist repression, more stubbornly sticking to the policy of dependence on outside forces in total contravention of the principles clarified in the statement. Then, in June last year, they made public the so-called "special statement", declaring to the world a "policy" to perpetuate the division of the nation.

At the UN General Assembly last year the US and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean authorities put forward a proposal for simultaneous UN membership for "two Koreas" and employed every conceivable trick to force it through. But this scheme was completely frustrated by the just struggle of the socialist countries, non-aligned states and many other countries of the world which support our Party's policy of independent and peaceful reunification. The UN General Assembly expressed full support to the three principles of national reunification laid down in the North-South Joint Statement and adopted a resolution on the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a US instrument for aggression and interference in another's internal affairs. This is a great victory for the policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic for independent and peaceful reunification and a staggering defeat for those who seek the permanent division of Korea.

The south Korean authorities' manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of the nation at the instigation of the imperialist forces have caused national indignation of the entire Korean people who aspire for the reunification of the fatherland and have inevitably roused them to the struggle against the splittists within and without.

Harsh as fascist repression is today, the south Korean student youth and personages of all strata are valiantly fighting to bring about the democratization of south Korean society, save the country and the people and reunify the fatherland.

We put forward the five-point proposition: to remove the military confrontation and ease the tension between the north and the south, to materialize many-sided collaboration and exchange between the north and the south, to convoke a Great National Congress comprising representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and to enter the UN under the single name—the Confederal Republic of Koryo. This is an epochal save-the-nation plan aimed at preventing the division of the nation and reunifying the fatherland.

The only obstacle to the solution of the question of our country's reunification today is the manoeuvres of the splittists within and without to keep our nation indefinitely divided. If the question of our country's reunification is to be solved smoothly, an end must be put first to the "two Koreas" plot of the US and Japanese reactionaries and their interference in Korea's domestic affairs and the south Korean authorities must renounce the policy of dependence on outside forces and honestly observe the principles of the North-South Joint Statement. The south Korean authorities must discontinue their fascist repression of the south Korean people who demand democracy and the country's independent and peaceful reunification and open the way for representatives of all parties, groupings and people of all strata in south Korea to participate directly in the solution of the question of reunification. Only then will the dialogue between the north and the south make a smooth progress and the solution of the question of the country's reunification be facilitated quickly.

Because of foreign interference we are now going through turns and twists in the solution of the question of the country's reunification. However, we will definitively win the cause of national reunification through an indefatigable united struggle of all the north and south Korean people with the active support and encouragement of the progressive people the the world over.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express my deep thanks to the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav people for their active support to the DPRK Government's policy for independent and peaceful reunification and to the Korean people's struggle to put it into effect.

**Question:** We know well that the Korean people have converted their country into a powerful socialist industrial state by registering great achievements in the socialist construction of the country.

Would you please tell us what are the motive force and basic factor of these achievements?

**Answer:** All victories and successes we have gained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction have been possible thanks to the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the unbreakable unity of the Party and the masses of the people and

the high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative struggle of our people.

Our Party takes the Juche idea as the immovable guideline in leading the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. At each stage of revolutionary development, basing ourselves on the Juche position, we worked out a line and policy to conform to the specific conditions of our country and strove to carry our revolution through to completion by our own efforts, refusing to depend on others.

Because we established Juche and relied on our own efforts, we have been able to lead our revolution along the most straight path, surmounting manifold difficulties and trials.

Each time we encountered difficulties and trials in the course of the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, we placed trust in the masses of the people and consulted them and pulled through the difficulties and trials facing us by bringing their strength and wisdom into play.

As we strengthened political work among the working people and firmly armed them with the Juche idea, they took the Party's policies to heart and dedicated all their strength and wisdom to the struggle to carry them out.

Today all the workers, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals of our country are firmly united around the Party with one ideology and purpose. They are working and living, full of revolutionary passion and optimism.

The entire people are firmly rallied and welded around the Party politically and ideologically and are working with revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative. Herein lie the source of our invincibility and the solid guarantee for all victories.

Our Party will continue to develop the revolution and construction uninterruptedly at a high tempo by more firmly uniting the masses of the people around itself and giving full rein to their inexhaustible creativity.

**Question:** Yugoslavia supports the position of the DPRK Government which is striving to liquidate the consequences of imperialist interference in Korea's domestic affairs and force US troops to withdraw from south Korea in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Friendship and bilateral cooperation between the DPRK and the SFRY are now developing successfully in all spheres. But it seems that much still remains to be done in this regard.

What is your opinion about the prospects of further development of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples?

**Answer:** Today the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the SFRY are developing more and more excellently. Between our two countries visits and contacts are becoming frequent and liaison and cooperation are increasing in all spheres. We are satisfied with the ever-strengthening bonds of friendship between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. You said that much still remains to be done for the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Yugoslavia, and we also think so.

From now, the Government of our Republic will make every possible effort to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in many fields of politics, economy and culture.

I express the firm belief that the friendly relations between Korea and Yugoslavia will continue to develop favourably on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

At the same time, I sincerely wish greater successes to the fraternal Yugoslav people who are struggling for the prosperity and progress of their country under the leadership of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

**Question:** Yugoslavia, an active member of the non-alignment movement, and other non-aligned nations hold the idea that international problems cannot be solved by a group of nations or by great powers and that they must become a matter of concern for the entire international community. Practice based on this idea must prevail in the international relations.

Peace is indivisible and nations, both big and small, should participate on an equal footing in guaranteeing it.

This is what was pointed out in the resolutions of the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned States. The countries of the non-aligned world are taking this stand as regards the Middle East crisis and other international events of urgency.

In this connection, we shall be grateful if you will tell us your opinion about the activities of the non-aligned states and the results of the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algiers.

**Answer:** The activities of non-aligned states have had a great influence on the struggle against all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality and for the achievement of peace and a fair settlement of international issues.

It is very good that the forces of non-aligned states are growing and their role is increasing.

It has now become an irresistible trend of the times that imperialism is going downhill and many countries of the world claim complete equality in international relations and advance along the road to independence.

The activities of the non-aligned states are powerful, for they reflect this trend of the present time.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year was an event of epochal significance in the struggle of the peoples of the third world against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and racism and for national liberation and sovereignty, peace and social progress.

The conference convincingly demonstrated the firm unity of the peoples of the third world and made a great contribution to the further promotion of the national-liberation movement and preservation and consolidation of world peace.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States unanimously adopted a resolution on the termination of all forms of foreign interference in Korea's internal affairs, the withdrawal of foreign troops occupying south Korea under the UN flag, the dissolution of the "UNCURK" and the admission of Korea to the UN under a single state name, either after the country's complete reunification or after the institution of a Confederation. This was a forceful encouragement to our people battling for national reunification and a hard blow to the imperialists and their lackeys bent on obstructing the reunification of Korea and perpetuating its division.

The Korean people highly estimate the results of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States and express heartfelt gratitude to all the countries for their sincere efforts for the adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the conference and for their manifestation of active support and encouragement for our cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

For their common plight in the past when they were maltreated and oppressed and for their common struggle of today against imperialism and colonialism and for the creation of a new life, the Korean people are closely united with the peoples of the third world and actively support and encourage the latter's national-liberation movement and revolutionary struggle. The Korean people will, in the future, too, always remain firmly welded with the peoples of the third world in the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and social progress, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

**Question:** The imperialist forces of aggression are openly interfering in the internal affairs of Asian countries, constantly threatening peace in this part of the world.

What should be done to turn Asia into a secure continent and what is the prerequisite?

What are the most fundamental features of the recent political developments on the Asian continent?

**Answer:** What is characteristic of the recent development of the Asian situation is

that the struggle of peoples against imperialist aggression and intervention and for national independence and the independent development of the countries is being intensified as never before, while the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and intervention in this region are going into total bankruptcy.

The overwhelming majority of the Asian peoples have already cast off the yoke of colonial slavery and won national independence and are fighting vigorously against imperialist aggression and intervention under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The US imperialists are running up against the powerful resistance of peoples everywhere in Asia and are being chased out.

However, this never means that the imperialists have been completely destroyed in Asia or will no longer commit a crime of aggression.

Stepping up its manoeuvres towards aggression and intervention against the Asian countries, the United States is craftily working to attain its aggressive aim by means of making Asians fight Asians in accordance with the notorious "Nixon Doctrine".

In order to prevent a new war and remove tension in Asia and turn it into a continent of peace, it is necessary, above all, to drive the US imperialists off all parts of Asia and bar them from suppressing the national-liberation movement of peoples in this region and interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

At the same time, the expansion of Japanese militarism revived under the aegis of the United States and its ambition for overseas aggression must be thwarted and frustrated.

The Asian people know well from historical experience that only through their own struggle can they repulse imperialist aggression and intervention and achieve national independence and the security of their countries.

All the progressive people of Asia will certainly build a new Asia, peaceful and prosperous, in the future by keeping up the persistent struggle against all manoeuvres of the imperialists for aggression and intervention, rallied close under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.



# Law of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK

# ON COMPLETE ABOLITION OF TAXATION SYSTEM

It is the lofty revolutionary duty of the Communists and the fundamental principle to be firmly adhered to by the party and the state of the working class in the revolution and construction to free the people from all manner of exploitation and oppression for good and all and provide them with a happy material and cultural life.

Revolutionary struggle and construction work are struggles to enable the people to lead an independent and creative life as the masters of nature and society free from all shackles.

Our Party, taking the great Juche idea as the only guiding principle, led the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution to victory after liberation and emancipated our people from all sorts of exploitation and oppression once and for all.

Thanks to the correct policy and wise leadership of our Party and the Government of the Republic, the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are now further deepening and developing in our country to deliver the working people finally from all fetters of nature and society and the historic task to do away with the leftovers and legacies of the old society is being successfully carried out.

Complete abolition of the taxation system is a revolution aimed at ridding the working people of the hangovers of the old society and a great change in translating into reality the age-old desire of the people.

The tax system came into being with the birth of state. In existence for thousands of years along with class societies, it has been used as a means for the upkeep of the ruling apparatus of the ruling classes and the plunder of the toiling people.

In the past the taxation system had been a tool of pillage for bleeding our people white. Especially, the colonial tax system enforced by the Japanese imperialists was the severest and most murderous ever in the history of taxation; it was a target of curse and grudge of our people.

Our people had fought against the harsh extortion through taxation historically for a long period in exploiter societies. In particular, they waged a ceaseless struggle against the predatory tax system under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. But, after all, this struggle of our people failed to triumph, for it was not combined with the political struggle for winning power.

Not until our revolution was guided by the Juche idea did this struggle become part of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and exploitation system and embark upon the road of the fundamental solution of the tax problem.

In the period of the glorious anti-Japanese

revolutionary struggle the Korean Communists struggled, upholding the revolutionary and popular taxation programme laid down in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and set a brilliant example of materializing it in the anti-Japanese guerilla bases, liberated areas.

Our Party and the people's power, embodying the Juche-oriented taxation programme which was worked out in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and further elaborated in the 20-Point Platform after liberation, abolished the predatory tax system of the Japanese imperialists and established a popular and democratic system of taxation.

The new popular taxation system played a great role in rehabilitating and developing the devastated economy and laying the foundations of an independent national economy, accelerating the transformation of the relations of production on socialist lines in the towns and the countryside and promoting the well-being of the people.

The Government of the Republic has made an effective use of the state tax income as a supplementary source of funds for the country's economic and cultural construction and, at the same time, systematically lightened the population's tax burdens in keeping with the building of the foundations of an independent national economy.

In our country the question of completely abolishing the tax system was placed on the order of the day with the complete transformation of the relations of production on socialist lines and the laying of firm foundations of socialist industrialization.

As the conditions and possibilities were ripe for the abolition of the system of taxation, the Government of the Republic took, to begin with, the step to completely free the peasants from the agricultural tax-in-kind between 1964 and 1966.

The abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind system was a historic measure for completely relieving our peasants of tax burdens in accordance with "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country". It was an epochal measure for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and consolidating the economic foundations of the cooperative farms and rapidly increasing the real income of the peasants.

With the abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind system there remained in our country only the income tax and the local autonomy tax which accounted for a negligible portion of the state budgetary revenues.

Today when the socialist system of our country has been further consolidated and developed and the power of the independent national economy has grown as never before, it has stood out as a fully matured question to abolish all taxes.

The Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea decided after discussion to completely abolish the taxation system, a hangover of the old society, reflecting the matured demands of socio-economic development.

As a result, the dream of the people to live free from taxes has come true at last and our country has become the first in the world to be free from taxes.

Under socialism it is a law to totally abrogate the tax system, a hangover of the old society.

Under the socialist system the socialist state-run economy and cooperative economy are the economic basis of the state and the working people's unity and cooperation are the basis of social relations. The socio-economic relations of the socialist society are the basis for systematically lessening the tax burdens of the population and abolishing them once and for all.

Under socialism the taxation system is used as a supplementary source of funds for meeting the state and social demands only for a certain period and as a supplementary means for co-ordinating the distinction in the



living standards of the people.

The abolition of taxes in our country is based on the superiority of our socialist system and is in full accord with the requirement of the law governing its development.

An important superiority of our socialist system fully embodying the great Juche idea lies in the fact that the state ensures the workers, peasants and all other working people material and cultural life entirely on its responsibility.

Under our socialist system all working people receive their shares according to the quantity and quality of work done and are substantially provided by the state with basic living conditions from food, clothing and housing to education of their children, medical treatment, conditions for work and rest thanks to the enormous state benefits.

The state benefits given to the working people are a sprout of the communist distribution further expanding and developing day by day in our country; it is a guarantee for raising the working people's living standards comparably and enabling all people to live in happiness free from all worries and cares.

Under the socialist system of our country where the funds needed for the revolution and construction can be covered with the income from the socialist economy and a huge amount of state funds are disbursed to look after the people's life in a responsible manner, it has become unnecessary to collect taxes from the population as a supplementary means of meeting the financial needs of the state and society.

Under the socialist system of our country where the exploiting classes were liquidated long ago and there is little disparity in the living standards of the working people and all people are equally well-off, there is no need to preserve the tax system any longer as a means of making the income of the population more comparable.

Our socialist working people who are armed with the great Juche idea and have become the masters of the revolution and construction under our socialist system regard the state affairs as their own and voluntarily take part in all state work as masters.

It has become unnecessary to keep the payment of the taxes, the hangover of the old society, as a duty of citizens to the state for our working people who, as the masters of the state and society, are discharging with high revolutionary awareness and voluntary zeal the sacred duty they assumed before the socialist fatherland.

The powerful socialist independent national economy built in our country is a solid material guarantee for total abrogation of the taxation system.

Under the wise leadership of the Party our people have successfully implemented the line of building an independent national economy, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, and thus built a powerful socialist independent national economy in a historically brief span of time.

Today our Juche-based industry has grown into an independent and modern industry developed comprehensively, equipped with the latest technology and possessed of its own solid raw material base. And our agriculture has developed into an advanced socialist agriculture—irrigation and electrification have been realized and farm work is done with the help of machines and chemicals.

Our independent national economy develops uninterruptedly at a high rate standing on its own feet, not affected in the least by the world-wide economic fluctuation and economic crisis and our socialist state finance based on it has become more stable.

Thanks to our powerful independent national economy and solid financial basis we could drastically cut the prices of manufactured goods and are able to adopt the great policy of abolishing all taxes for the well-being of the people, while waging a titanic struggle for grand socialist construction, continuously directing great efforts to the

enforcement of social and cultural measures and further consolidating the defences of the country as firm as an iron wall.

Complete abolition of the system of taxation in our country is a brilliant victory of the great Juche idea and a demonstration of the incomparable superiority of our socialist system embodying the requirements of the Juche idea and the power of our socialist independent national economy.

Thanks to the immortal Juche idea and its shining victory our people are leading a more plentiful, independent and creative life in the socialist earthly paradise where there is neither exploitation, nor oppression, nor taxes.

The epochal popular measure of our Party and the Government of the Republic to abolish all taxes will rouse more powerfully our working class and all the working people to the gigantic struggle for great socialist construction to materialize ahead of schedule the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan and scale a higher eminence of socialism and inspire and encourage them to perform feats of heroism.

Complete abolition of the taxation system will instil greater hope and confidence in the south Korean people who are struggling with fortitude for democratic freedom and right to live and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in spite of an unprecedentedly harsh fascist tyranny.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides in accordance with Article 33 of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as follows:

1. **The taxation system, a hangover of the old society, shall be completely abolished.**
2. **The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall take measures to enforce this law.**
3. **This law shall be effective as from April 1, 1974.**

**KIM IL SUNG**

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, March 21, 1974



# The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Thought on Creating an Independent, Modern Engineering Industry

Our engineering industry has rapidly developed as the core of powerful heavy industry and its might has grown considerably.

Our country could not turn out even simple farm implements properly before August 15 liberation, but now it is in a position to mass-produce such large machines as 50,000 kva generators, 100,000 kva transformers, 300 hp bulldozers, 10,000-ton class vessels, special machine tools and automatic machine tools, precision machines and other various machines and technical equipment needed for the national economy and national defence and to manufacture and supply complete sets of equipment for large-scale modern heavy and light industry factories.

The proud achievements made in engineering industry are a brilliant fruition and great victory of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought on creating an independent, modern engineering industry.

* * *

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought on creating an independent, modern engineering industry is a revolutionary, creative idea which embodies his Juche idea in building our engineering industry.

The creation of an independent, modern engineering industry presupposes developing that industry in reliance on one's own material and technical foundations and technical forces in keeping with the specific situation of one's national economy; it means a thorough embodiment of the Juche position and the principle of self-reliance in building an engineering industry.

The principle of self-reliance and the Juche position provide a decisive guarantee for creating a powerful engineering industry in the effective service of socialist economic construction in a short time, especially for building a powerful engineering industry through the maximum mobilization of reserves and potentials in our country, once a backward colonial agrarian state, and thus developing the national economy on the basis of modern technique.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The engineering industry is the core of heavy industry and is the basis for the development of all branches of the national economy and for technical progress. Without advancing the engineering industry, we cannot hope for the development of our heavy and light industries and agriculture, nor can we satisfactorily perform the tasks of easing the strain on transport and increasing our defence capabilities."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 579.)

Engineering industry is a basis for the development of industry and all branches of the national economy and a material guarantee for the political and economic independence of the country. Only when a country creates its own powerful engineering industry, can it eliminate the technical backwardness of its economy in a short span of time and ensure the accelerated construction of an independent national

economy.

The leader's thought on building an independent, modern engineering industry is a great idea that makes it possible to provide a material and technical guarantee for building an independent industry and an independent national economy which are equipped with modern technology.

An independent, modern engineering industry also affords an important guarantee for the many-sided development of the national economy through the comprehensive use of the country's natural resources.

Only the creation of a powerful engineering industry makes it possible to produce and supply highly-efficient mining machines adapted to our natural-geographical features and processing machines for effectively mobilizing and using our natural resources and fully secure the diversified development of the economy and the organic inter-branch connection.

It also renders it possible to mass-produce modern machines and equipment needed for turning out new raw materials, especially those for light industry by industrial methods and for widely using substitute materials, and thus create our own solid raw material bases.

The leader's thought on creating an independent, modern engineering industry is also an outstanding idea to successfully carry into effect the supreme principle of our Party's activities—steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people.

A powerful engineering industry provides a principal guarantee for the speedy development of such branches producing consumer goods as light industry, agriculture and fishing industry on the basis of modern technique.

The branches directly connected with the promotion of the people's welfare—light industry, agriculture and fishing industry—can rapidly develop only by building a large number of new factories and enterprises and modernizing the existing ones materially and technically.

The leader's thought on establishing an independent, modern engineering industry is a revolutionary idea which makes it possible to successfully carry out the task of increasing the nation's defence potential.

In order to make the country's defences impregnable to cope with the imperialist aggression it is necessary to equip the People's Army fully with modern weapons and combat and technical means. War industry must first of all develop dynamically to produce more modern weapons adapted to the country's actual conditions and make arms more powerful on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

War industry cannot be developed without engineering industry.

The powerful engineering industry promotes the rapid development of war industry so as to equip the People's Army with modern weapons and up-to-date combat and technical means and place all the people under arms.

As seen above, the leader's thought on creating an independent, modern engineering industry is a revolutionary and scientific idea that makes it possible to build an independent national economy successfully, improve the people's living standards and increase defence potential.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the requirement of the law of development of an independent, modern engineering industry and, on this basis, defined the essentials in the construction of that kind of industry in a scientific way.

The basic essentials defined by him are to build a multilaterally-developed engineering industry which can fully meet the requirements of different branches of the national economy for various modern machines and equipment with its own products, to strengthen its technical foundations by equipping it with up-to-date technique and to develop it by using domestic raw and other materials.

The many-sidedly developed engineering industry affords the principal guarantee for the multilateral advancement of the national economy.

Such engineering industry helps make heavy industry independent and powerful, light industry diversified and agriculture many-sided and develop in a comprehensive way all branches of the national economy.

It also promotes social division of labour and specialization in production based on modern technique and helps exploit all the natural resources of the country and use them comprehensively and thus develop rapidly the national economy as a whole.

Only when engineering industry is developed in a diversified way to meet fully the demand of all branches of the national economy for various machines and equipment, its independence can be firmly ensured.

Along with the diversified development of engineering industry, the re-equipment of it with up-to-date technique and the reinforcement of its technical foundation of production help produce a larger quantity of good-quality machines while making work easier and, further, firmly equip all branches of the national economy with modern techniques and bring about the rapid development of the economy.

It is essential for developing an independent, modern engineering industry by one's own efforts to build up the metallurgical centres, its bases of raw materials.

Dependable metallurgical centres make it possible to develop engineering industry steadily under any conditions and rapidly increase the production of machines and equipment to meet the need of the developing national economy and the technical revolution in progress.

The diversified development of engineering industry is impossible without modern technique and reliable metallurgical centres; the advancement of modern technique is also unattainable without the diversified development of engineering industry and without various high-quality metals. The successful building up of the metallurgical centres is possible only when various modern metallurgical machines and equipment are amply supplied.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically defined the essentials in the creation of an independent, modern engineering industry and made an all-round elucidation of the ways to put them into practice in the shortest possible time.

The leader advanced policies of establishing and steadily expanding and strengthening engineering industrial centres, of overcoming conservatism, passivism and mysticism of technique and developing a mass drive for the production of machines and equipment, of improving the quality of machines and equipment while effectively using the existing production foundations of engineering industry, of developing large, medium and small machine-building plants simultaneously and of expanding and strengthening specialization and co-operation in production.

Thanks to the brilliant embodiment of the leader's revolutionary thought on creating an independent, modern engineering industry in our country, this industry has made epochal progress.

In 1967, as compared with 1948, the output value of our engineering industry grew 100 times and its share in the gross industrial output value increased from 7.4 per cent to 31.4 per cent. In 1967 it met 98.1 per cent of the domestic need for machines and equipment.

Our engineering industry developing by leaps and bounds under the wise guidance of the leader will reinforce its foundations as a modern and independent industry during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) and make a greater contribution to the rapid introduction of semi-automation and full automation in production processes of different branches of the national economy.

In this way, it will become an advanced engineering industry commensurate with the firm foundations of our powerful independent national economy and guarantee the economic independence of our country more firmly.

Kim Song Ho

# Immortal Story about Potong-gang River

I promenade along the beautiful Potong-gang River.

There spread the pleasure grounds and the grand Chollima, Sosong and Pipa Streets along the granite-banked river. They are mirrored in the river like a picture. It is a river of happiness, a river of paradise, flowing with the gay laughter and merry singing of the working people all the year round.

But it was a river of sorrow sowing misery before liberation.

In the past it suggested Tosongrang or slum.

Tosongrang lay down the Potong-mun Gate. There clustered ramshackle straw-thatched cottages of the poor living a miserable life with no one to turn to.

Every year flood hit this slum and many people lost their houses and families.

In 1942 alone, more than 1,500 farmhouses and over 2,000 *chongbo* of fields submerged and upwards of 50,000 people suffered from flood.

Whenever I walk along the Potong-gang River, once a river of sorrow and tear but now a river of happiness, a river of paradise, the unforgettable days right following liberation come to my mind.

Immediately after liberation, though the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spent very busy days to found our glorious Party and people's power, carry out democratic reforms and build a paradise for the people in this land, he looked round the Potong-gang River and vigorously called our people to the historic river improvement project for the construction of the revolutionary capital.

On May 21, 1946, boundless joy seized the river and it rang with cheers.

The great leader, whom the Pyongyang citizens had longed to see, personally attended the historic ceremony to mark the start of the project.

The leader mounted the rostrum, returning the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

He energetically appealed to them to build their country by themselves in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and start the grandiose work of building a new country with the Potong-gang River improvement project to make the capital city of Pyongyang a model one.

The great leader had matured a far-reaching plan to build a people's paradise, free from exploitation and oppression, on this land after liberation, going through fire and snowstorms in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Immediately after liberation he initiated the grand nature-remaking project though everything was short and personally stood at the head of people.

His appeal fired the hearts of people with intense loyalty to him and inspired them greatly.

After his speech, he took up a shovel at the head of people and broke ground for the historic Potong-gang River improvement project amid the latter's stirring excitement.

This was a signal calling our people to the building of a new fatherland, to the construction of the capital; it was a great torch that ushered in a new, brilliant age of grand nature-remaking for the happiness of the generations to come.

People were deeply moved at the great leader working by the sweats of his brow, a shovel in his hands.

Later, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said about the labour feats performed by our people in the Potong-gang River improvement project:

**"Pyongyang citizens mobilized in the Potong-gang River improvement project to protect Pyongyang, the democratic capital, from flood damage, rushed their work and successfully completed the gigantic project in 55 days, which required the building of five kilometre-long banks and the removal of a total of more than 420,000 cubic metres of earth. This means that our liberated people completed the project in less than two months, which the Japanese imperialists had failed to finish in ten years."**

**The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung breaks ground for the Potong-gang River improvement project**

Upholding the lofty will of the leader, our people wrought a proud miracle in building a new country.

They shouted and shouted at the top of their voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" hugging each other, on the banks, the fruit of their patriotic efforts, after they admirably finished in a short time the huge Potong-gang River improvement project to conquer violent nature.

Theirs was a triumphal shout of the constructors of a democratic Korea, of executors of the leader's far-reaching plan for building a new fatherland.

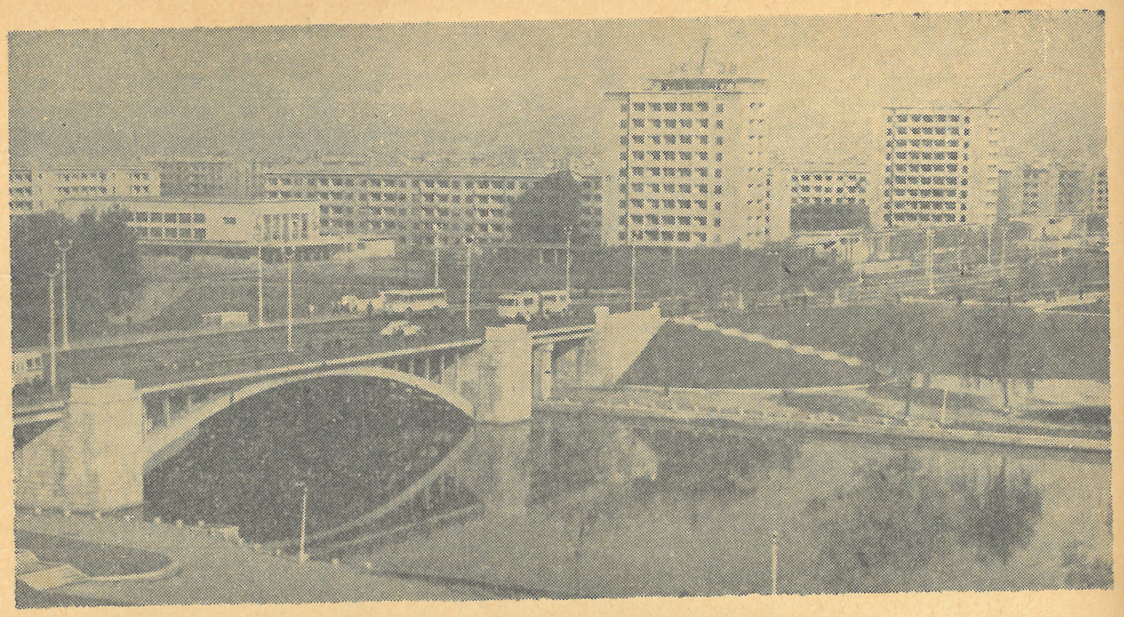
There towers a monument to the Potong-gang River improvement project built by our people on the river bank to pass down from generation to generation the great exploits, wise leadership and lofty virtues of the leader who initiated the project in person and kindled the flame of struggle for building the country.

*"O, new Korea has dashed ahead along the glorious path of revolution under the banner of self-reliance unfurled by the clear-sighted General that day.*

*"Today she sheds her brilliant rays on the whole world as the fatherland of Juche, a mighty socialist state."*

This is a passage of the inscription on the monument.

Recollecting all this on the beautiful riverside wearing its spring attire, I felt boundless



**A residential quarter on the Potong-gang River**

respect and love for the fatherly leader.

It was his far-reaching plan for the happiness of our people and his wise leadership that enabled our people to build Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, from war ruins into a grand, graceful city as we see today and usher in a new, brilliant age of national prosperity.

On July 28, 1953 a Pyongyang mass meeting was held to celebrate the victory of the great Fatherland Liberation War.

That day, no sooner had the meeting been over than he went straight to the Kangnam Brick Yard, without relieving his fatigue of the war, for the happiness of the people.

Early in 1951 when the life-and-death struggle against the enemy was going on, the great leader, quite confident of the victory in the war, drew up a grand blueprint for the rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang and personally organized and guided the work of training a large number of personnel in construction and setting up construction enterprises and building-materials and fixture plants.

The Kangnam Brick Yard was one of those building-materials factories erected during the war.

Shaking hands with workers one by one that day, the leader energetically roused them to the production of bricks and tiles badly needed for the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Under the inspiring guidance of the leader, the builders of the capital wrought in high spirits miracles and innovations exceeding human imagination.

In this way, straight, broad streets and tall buildings appeared clearing away the war debris in Pyongyang every day.

Around that time, the leader called national meetings of builders and architects one after another and set forth the wise policy of introducing prefabrication methods in construction and pointed to the need to standardize and specify design and industrialize the production of building materials and mechanize building work. And he steadily led them to continued innovations and leaps.

Under the wise guidance of the leader our people dashed ahead at the speed of Chollima and created the well-known "Pyongyang speed" in the construction of Pyongyang. The flame of innovation instantly spread throughout the country.

Miracles were wrought in construction throughout the country—in the construction of the Haeju-Hasong railway, at the Kangson Steel Works, in the Kiyang irrigation project, in the construction of the Vinalon Factory, coal and ore mines and power stations. And the "vinalon speed" and the "Kangson speed", a new Chollima speed, were created.

Under the wise guidance of the leader, our people made a grand Chollima forward movement and brought about a great revolutionary upsurge. They thereby built Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, into a grand, ever-prosperous city and turned our country into a socialist industrial state, rich and strong, in a short time.

When I was walking along the attractive river, recalling this, the bronze statue of the leader and the Korean Revolution Museum, a grand palace of the Juche idea, on the Mansudae hill came into sight.

The Chollima statue symbolic of the mettle of hero-Korea rushing ahead like a hurricane was also seen.

Looking up at their grand appearances, I walked to the Chollima Street lined with multistoried apartment houses, the magnificent and graceful gymnasium and the people's palace of culture and other modern buildings. Now nothing remains of Tosongrang.

A few years ago the leader personally looked round the district from the Potong-mun Gate to the Changgwang-san hill, and round Puksong-dong and Sosong-dong many times and worked out a plan to build the Chollima Street. He called in personnel in construction and told them earnestly to build the street in a year of 1970.

He personally guided people to construct through a vigorous struggle the street in a short time of six months, which reminds one of a town.

To build more convenient and comfortable apartment houses for people, the fatherly leader paid a deep attention even to the number of their stories and apartments, the position and size of windows, temperature and humidity of hot-water heated rooms, saw that flats were furnished with best wardrobes, cupboards and beds and there was ample room for washing machines, refrigerators and electric cooking pots.

All this caused to float before my eyes the figure of the fatherly leader who had said, walking along the Chollima Street, that though the Potong-gang River is a fine river flowing through the heart of Pyongyang, the riverside had been the dirtiest in Pyongyang in the past and that an entirely new street had now sprung up, which was very good.

The great leader, who devotes himself entirely to the happiness of our people, saw that the Pipa Street, grander than the Chollima Street, was built along the Potong-gang River in the year following the construction of the Chollima Street to turn the river, once a river of tear, into a river of paradise carrying happiness and joy to the people.

Stories about the leader's love and favour for the people associated with the Potong-gang River are too many to tell.

The great leader defined this year as a year of construction and directs people to concentrate efforts on capital construction to make the whole country seethe with another great revolutionary upsurge.

This year, a year of construction, a year of creation and innovation, Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, will be built more magnificently and our fatherland will further prosper.

When I was lost in thought on the side of the historic river, the Potong-gang River, where the fatherly leader took up a shovel and broke ground to mark the start of the work to build a new country 28 years ago, a verse of a poet came to my mind:

*Beautiful indeed are you Potong-gang River, a river of paradise.*
*You Potong-gang River, a historic river,*
*Mirror the Chollima Street towering against the sky,*
*Multitudes of windows reverberating with songs of happiness.*
*You have flown under the great care of the leader....*
*The great leader took up a shovel of glory himself*
*And paved the highway of great construction in this land,*
*For the eternal prosperity of our fatherland*
*And the happiness of generations to come.*
*You Potong-gang River, flow eternally as*
*A river of paradise singing of the leader's love!*

Tong Hae Son

# Great Banner of National Restoration

From the first days of his revolutionary activities, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung took the firm Juche stand that the Korean revolution should be carried out independently by the Korean people themselves, and from that stand he thrashed out a far-reaching plan to unite all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces. He charted the programme, rules and inaugural declaration of an anti-Japanese national united front organization to be set up in the future and organized the preparatory committee for its founding.

On the basis of these preparations, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) at Tungkiang on May 1, 1936.

The meeting unanimously adopted the Ten-point Programme, Rules and Inaugural Declaration of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland drawn up by the leader himself.

In reflection of the ardent desire of our people to restore their fatherland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed to name the permanent anti-Japanese national united front organization the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF). On May 5, 1936, he announced to the world the historic establishment of the glorious ARF. In this way, an anti-Japanese national united front body, the first mass revolutionary organization in our history, came into being.

The attendants of the meeting, representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people, elected the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, legendary national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, as Chairman of the ARF.

The meeting decided to publish the monthly Samil Wolgan (March First) as the organ of the ARF.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland played a great role in explaining the goal and tasks of our national-liberation struggle to the broad masses of the people and mobilizing and rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of the joint struggle for national liberation."**

The ARF founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a united front organization and at the same time a powerful underground revolutionary organization formed by the Communists in a situation where a Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been founded in Korea. It was also a permanent united front organization with a single programme and a set of rules and a unique system of organizational leadership based on the principle of democratic centralism.

In the Inaugural Declaration of the ARF, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scathingly exposed and denounced the Japanese imperialist brigands' exploitation, plunder, brutal suppression and murder of the Korean people, and made this appeal: All 23 million people, irrespective of class, sex, position, age, religious belief, etc., should unite as one man and join the anti-Japanese national-restoration front. Those who have money should contribute money, those who have foodstuffs their food and those who have skill and knowledge their skill and knowledge.

The leader fully reflected in the Ten-point Programme of the ARF the vital demands of the working class and the interests of the masses in all walks of life at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and all the basic tasks to be undertaken by a Marxist-Leninist party at this stage of the revolution.

The Ten-point Programme of the ARF was a completely correct Marxist-Leninist revolutionary programme which splendidly embodied the immortal Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution. It served as a beacon clearly showing the Korean people the way to restore the country and build a prosperous, powerful independent and sovereign democratic state guaranteeing them genuine freedom and happiness and as an unfading banner which roused the masses of the people in the vigorous anti-Japanese struggle.

Furthermore, the Programme became the political and ideological basis for firmly guaranteeing the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the Korean communist and national-liberation movements by rallying them for one and the same goal.

The founding of the ARF splendidly accomplished the earnest desire of the Korean people to unite the forces of the entire nation in the struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors, and the Korean anti-Japanese national united front movement entered a new stage. It won the warm welcome and wholehearted approval of the entire nation because it fully reflected the long-cherished desire and common interests of the Korean people, and it marked a great turning point in bringing the Korean revolutionary movement towards a great upsurge.

The formation of the ARF also made it possible to further expand and strengthen the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the work of founding a Marxist-Leninist party. It enabled the broad masses of all strata to unite on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and all anti-Japanese patriotic forces to unite closely under a single banner, the banner of national restoration in the Korean national-liberation movement.

Founding the ARF, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out concrete ways to quickly expand and strengthen its organizational network and organize and develop a powerful anti-Japanese national united front movement in a nationwide scale and principles to be adhered to in doing so.

The leader personally led the KPRA to the Amnok-gang River area and carried on brisk military activities everywhere and pushed forward more energetically the work of forming local organizations of the ARF and other underground revolutionary organizations embracing the broad masses.

At the same time, the leader dispatched fine political workers he himself had reared to different parts at home and abroad, and met revolutionaries operating in Korea and taught them in detail the plan of activity to serve as a programmatic guide in their struggle and immediate revolutionary tasks.

Many political workers sent by the leader and revolutionaries active in Korea went deep among the masses of the people even under the close watch of the enemy in order to explain the leader's great plan for the country's restoration to them. They brought home to them the Ten-point Programme and the Declaration of the ARF and formed local organizations of the ARF in different names and forms over vast areas to suit the specific conditions of localities.

The well-organized ARF network rapidly expanded to cover towns and villages in North and South Hamgyong Provinces and the rest of the country with the Mt. Paekdu-san base, where the Headquarters of the Korean revolution was, as the centre, and even spread to cover wide areas of Manchuria.

With the rapid spread of the ARF organizational network throughout the country a centralized system of guidance was established to lead the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole in a unified way in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung led the local organizations of the ARF set up in many areas to organize and revolutionize the workers and peasants and firmly built up the main force of the revolution. At the same time, he guided them to win over all the anti-Japanese forces within their reach.

As a result, hundreds of thousands of masses of all strata including workers and peasants were firmly united under the banner of the country's restoration in a few months in spite of the Japanese imperialists' cruel fascist suppression.

The ARF founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung played a great role in the struggle of our people for the independence of the country and the victory of the revolution and performed immortal exploits.

The ARF developed the Korean anti-Japanese national united front movement greatly, united the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces more closely around the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and led the general Korean revolutionary movement centring on the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a great upsurge. By so doing, it made a great contribution to defeating Japanese imperialism and achieving the historic cause of national liberation.

It opened up a new era of the united front movement in the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in colonial and dependent countries against foreign imperialist aggressors, thereby setting a fine pioneer's example in the formation of the anti-fascist, anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and greatly encouraging the anti-fascist, anti-imperialist revolutionary movement of the world revolutionary people.

Kim Jong Man

# Battle in Musan Area Lights Torch of Victory

Today our people significantly greet the 35th anniversary of the victory in the battle in the Musan area fought during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The battle in the Musan area was a historic battle in which the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) under the direct command of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung inflicted a heavy blow on the Japanese imperialist aggressive troops.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"...We should closely and actively combine large and small unit operations in keeping with the balance of forces between the enemy and our side and the changes in the situation; extend the scope of our armed struggle to make it go deeper into our homeland; and in combination with this, organize a nation-wide war of resistance. When the vigorous military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the nation-wide war of resistance are combined, the Japanese imperialist robbers will be defeated and the country's independence will certainly be restored."**

In those days, the Japanese imperialists intensified their suppression and plunder of the Korean people to the extreme to terminate their aggressive war against China quickly.

Alarmed by the mounting revolutionary struggle of the Korean people, the Japanese imperialists threw large numbers of troops into "punitive" operations against the KPRA and frantically strengthened the white terror against the revolutionary organizations and people for the "security of the rear."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the main force of the KPRA into the border area through an arduous march of 100-odd days. He called the Peitatingtzu meeting in April 1939 and put forward the line of the KPRA going over to a general counteroffensive and moving into the Musan area.

Along the leader's line, the commanders and soldiers of the KPRA started a general counteroffensive in April and gave the enemy heavy blows in the border area. In mid-May they broke through the frontier defences loudly advertized by the Japanese imperialists as a "wall of iron" and advanced into the Musan area.

The morale of the KPRA men who were moving again into the homeland under the personal command of the leader was sky-high.

Panic-stricken at the advance of the KPRA units towards the Musan area, the enemy blocked the border with reinforcements from different places and noisily concentrated large troops in the border and mountain areas.

Seeing through the enemy's movement, the leader mapped out a tactical plan to march into the Musan area over an enemy military road when concentrated enemy forces were groping about in the mountain and border areas and to make a surprise attack where the enemy was weak.

His was a bold and resolute plan built on a full calculation of the weaknesses of the enemy's military action and the prevailing situation.

Following the plan the units of the KPRA marched boldly in fine array in broad daylight along the "Kapsan-Musan military road" and reached the Musan area.

As for the road, the Japanese imperialists had constructed it over several years in their effort to "mop up" the KPRA and had kept it clean for inspection for its opening ceremony.

**The Kapsan-Musan military road along which the KPRA units marched in broad daylight to the Musan area in May 1939**

The enemy's calculation that the KPRA with its long experiences of mountain warfare would surely appear in the mountains misfired.

In the Musan area the leader sent a unit in the direction of Singaechok and advanced to the Sinsadong district in command of another unit.

The KPRA units under his superb command annihilated the enemy forces in Singaechok and Sinsadong, completely liberated these areas and captured provisions and clothing, which they distributed among people.

The leader personally conducted political propaganda to inspire the people and lumber station workers of Sinsadong with faith in national liberation.

Hearing the inspiring news that the leader, who, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the people, was crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors everywhere, came to their lumber station, the workers vied with each other to be the first to meet him whom they had longed to see.

Sitting down with the workers, the leader fully understood their living conditions and deeply convinced them that Japanese imperialism would be defeated and the revolution would surely triumph. He taught them that in order to win national liberation and independence all the honest-minded people of Korea, the workers and peasants in particular, should unite closely and that the working class, the most advanced contingent, must stand in the van of the anti-Japanese front for the freedom and liberation of the have-nots.

His ardent appeal stirred the hearts of the workers and greatly inspired them to rise up

in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The joy of the workers who got his instruction knew no bounds.

They all volunteered to join the KPRA to fight, under his leadership, against the Japanese imperialists.

After doing political work among the workers at the lumber station, the leader massed his units in Taehongdan.

On May 23, the leader ambushed the units in anticipation of the enemy's pursuit and gave an annihilating blow to the pursuing enemy.

The fleeing enemy survivors engaged their own reinforcements and the enemy suffered heavy casualties.

The shining victory won by the main force of the KPRA in the battle in the Musan area was attributable to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

The signal victory was of great historic significance in the development of the Korean revolution.

The victory inflicted heavy political and military blows on the Japanese imperialist aggressors and once again demonstrated to the whole world the ever-growing might of the KPRA.

It threw into a great disorder the "water-tight frontier" guard much vaunted by Japanese imperialism, exposed the impotence and corruption of the "crack" Japanese imperialist troops and shook the whole of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea to its very foundation.

It also imbued with a deeper confidence in the victory of the revolution the Korean people who were groaning under the unprecedented fascist suppression of Japanese imperialism and aroused them to the anti-Japanese struggle, thereby opening a new phase in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The happy news instantly spread throughout Korea, that the KPRA under the direct command of the leader wiped out the Japanese imperialist troops and police and won a victory in the Musan area.

The victorious battle in the Musan area gave fresh strength and courage to the Korean people and instilled in them firm faith in national liberation.

In particular, it made the masses of the people more deeply respect and trust the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

More closely rallied around him, our people strengthened their assistance to the KPRA and carried on the anti-Japanese struggle more vigorously.

In this way, the internal force of our revolution grew stronger and the general Korean revolution kept up upsurge.

The brilliant victory in the battle in the Musan area gave a telling blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors engrossed in the invasion of the Asian continent, accelerated their defeat and greatly encouraged the world revolutionary people in their anti-imperialist struggle.

Indeed, the victorious battle in the Musan area is a great historic event which holds a glorious place in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people.

*Kim Bok Shin*



# The League of Socialist Working Youth Has Developed under Care of the Leader

The development of the youth movement is an important task which a Marxist-Leninist party must fulfil to foster successors to the revolutionary cause, the reserve of revolution.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, attaching great importance to the position and role of the youth in the social revolution and the building of a new society from the first days of his revolutionary activities, has clearly pointed out the path the youth should follow in each stage of the revolutionary development and led our youth movement from victory to victory.

Right after liberation, the great leader founded the Party, the general staff of the revolution, and then organized, on the basis of the outstanding thought of the youth movement shaped by him in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the Democratic Youth League of Korea to rally all the patriotic and democratic youth.

Under the leadership of the Party, the League organized and mobilized the broad masses of youth to the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, to the struggle against the US imperialist aggressors for the defence of the fatherland and to the socialist revolution. In this course, the youth have been reared as reliable reserves of the Party, builders of socialism.

The fatherly leader made a scientific analysis of the new circumstances after the establishment of the socialist system and of the requirements of the law of socialist and communist construction, and in May 1964 he personally guided the Fifth Congress of the Democratic Youth League and clearly defined the tasks and role of the youth organization in the socialist construction and renamed the league the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) to suit them.

In his speech delivered at the Fifth Congress of the Democratic Youth League, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

**"The decision... to reorganize the D.Y.L. into the League of Socialist Working Youth is in full accord with the changed realities and the requisites for the development of the youth movement in our country.**

**"We must develop the League of Socialist Working Youth, a reliable reserve of the Workers' Party, into a more powerful militant organization of Korean youth who fight for socialism and communism".** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 107-108.)

In his historic speech, "On the Tasks of the League of Socialist Working Youth" made at the congress, the great leader pointed out that the enhancement of the role of the LSWY was an important matter which would affect the destiny of both country and nation and taught that the LSWY organizations should educate the youth in a revolutionary way so that they could take the lead in carrying out the arduous and difficult work on all fronts of national defence and economic construction and admirably fulfil their honourable tasks as a vanguard, a shock brigade, always upholding the Party's policies.

In his speech he elucidated the tasks of the Korean youth to promote the socialist construction and consolidate and develop the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and

make the northern half of the Republic an indestructible base of the revolution, a strong base for the Korean communist movement; the tasks of the youth to drive the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea, crush their henchmen and achieve complete national liberation and independence; and the fighting tasks of the Korean youth to strengthen their solidarity with all the progressive youth of the world and, in unity with them, fight against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and the victory of socialism.

The historic speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung served as a programmatic guide, a potent ideological and theoretical weapon in raising the youth movement in our country to new heights.

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader and his paternal care, our youth have travelled a militant path of victory and glory and rendered immortal services to both country and people.

With Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung—a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to our reality—as the sole guide, the LSWY has thoroughly put into practice his original thought and policy for the youth and children work and vigorously organized and mobilized all youth to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The league has persistently striven to train youth as staunch Communists, ardent revolutionaries by revolutionizing and working-classizing them.

Today very high are the spiritual and moral qualities of our youth and their revolutionary consciousness and fighting spirit.

The proud traits of our youth are that they like to make revolution and struggle, study and work hard, live a frugal life and courageously fight for the better future, neither fearing difficulties nor resting on their laurels.

Ours being such young people, they have splendidly played the role of a vanguard, a shock brigade, in accomplishing the revolutionary tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in each period of the revolutionary development.

Our young socialist builders, always faithful to the Party, have given a free rein to their burning revolutionary zeal and talents in the great constructive work to turn ours into a powerful socialist industrial state.

Our beautiful and daily-prospering towns and modern socialist farm villages, a large number of newly-built factories and enterprises, world-startling magnificent nature-remaking projects, grand monumental buildings—all these are associated with the heroic feats of our youth who are always boundlessly loyal to the great leader.

Today our youth are creating a "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed"—"loyalty speed," displaying the revolutionary mettle of the heroic Korean youth on all battle fronts to fulfil the grand Six-Year Plan charted by the leader.

In the course of the practical struggle to remake nature and society, the LSWY members have grown up to be revolutionaries and many of them have become heroes and heroines and joined the proud combat ranks of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

It is the first and foremost task, the most glorious tradition of our youth, to arm themselves thoroughly with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, guard and protect him politically and ideologically, with their lives and unconditionally implement his orders and instructions.

The LSWY has strengthened and developed into a powerful revolutionary rank of the Korean youth, a militant reserve of our Party. This is entirely due to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his warm affection and solicitude.

Our youth will vigorously move ahead as ever along the road of victory indicated by the great leader.

Brighter is the future of our youth who live under his great and immeasurably deep care.

**Kwon Sam Ryong**

**The national emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

# Our National Emblem and Flag and Capital Stipulated in Our Socialist Constitution

Chapter XI of our Socialist Constitution personally charted by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung stipulates the national emblem and flag and the capital of our country.

## The National Emblem of the DPRK

Article 147 of the Socialist Constitution reads:

"The national emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is adorned with the design of a grand hydro-electric power plant under the beaming light of a five-pointed red star, ovally framed with ears of rice bound with a red band bearing the inscription 'The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.'"

The five-pointed red star symbolizes the brilliant revolutionary traditions formed by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and totally inherited by the Workers' Party of Korea and the power of the Republic; it represents the bright future of the Korean people who, upholding the great Juche idea of the leader, under the wise guidance of the leader, are rushing ahead at the speed of Chollima toward the independent reunification and independence of the country, the complete victory of socialism and toward communism.

The hydro-electric power plant is the symbol of the development of our powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry at the core and of the working class as the leading class of the revolution; the ears of rice denote the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the final solution of the rural question, developed agricultural economy and the peasants, the reliable ally of the working class.

The national emblem is ovally framed with a red band. This expresses the indestructible unity and cohesion of our people closely rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea and the power of our Republic both headed by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the eternity of its might.

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea" written on the red band is the name of our country.

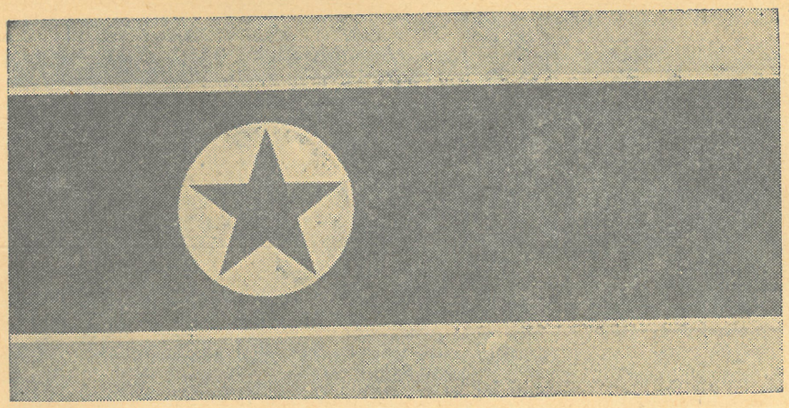
## National Flag of the DPRK

Article 148 of the Socialist Constitution reads:

"The national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a broad red stripe in the middle with thin white stripes over and under it and is hemmed in the outermost parts with blue stripes. In the red part of the flag there is a five-pointed red star in a white circle next to the staff.

"The ratio of the width to the length is 1:2."

The five-pointed red star in the national flag symbolizes the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and totally inherited by the power



**The national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

of the Republic; it represents the bright future of the Korean people who, under the wise guidance of the leader, are dashing ahead toward the independent reunification and independence of their country, the complete victory of socialism and toward communism at the speed of Chollima, upholding the great Juche idea of the leader.

The red stripe denotes the lofty patriotism of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought for the restoration of the fatherland and freedom and liberty of the people, shedding their blood; it represents an indomitable revolutionary spirit of our people who are fighting staunchly for the independent reunification of the country and the victory of socialism-communism and the invincible revolutionary forces of our people who are closely rallied around the leader with one thought and will.

The white circle and two white stripes signify that the Korean nation is a homogeneous nation with a history of thousands of years and brilliant national culture and that ours is a nation that has taken over the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, a resourceful, diligent, brave, patriotic, strong-willed heroic nation of integrity.

The two blue stripes in the outermost parts of the flag are expressive of the fervent aspiration of the Korean people to unite with the socialist countries and the world revolutionary peoples and to fight on resolutely for the victory in the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

## Capital of the DPRK

Article 149 of the Socialist Constitution says:

"The capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is Pyongyang."

The capital is the political, economic and cultural centre of a country and it is an epitome concentrically showing its might.

Pyongyang, which the Constitution declares as the capital of revolution, is the cradle of our revolution and the heart of the entire Korean people.

Pyongyang, the socialist capital, where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lives, is the revolutionary capital dear to the hearts of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world.

The constitutional establishment of Pyongyang as the capital of the Republic inspires more powerfully our people in their struggle for the further consolidation of our socialist system set up in the northern half of the Republic and for the complete victory of socialism.

It also powerfully encourages the south Korean people in their struggle against the US imperialists and for the independent reunification of the country and infuses all the overseas compatriots with national pride and self-respect and it further consolidates the glorious position of Pyongyang in the development of the Korean and world revolutions.



# Machine-tool Producers Make Innovation after Innovation

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of grand socialist construction set forth at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, our heroic and resourceful workers in different parts of the country are dashing forward at the "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed"—"loyalty speed" with the revolutionary mettle of hero-Korea.

Recently I visited the Chollima Kusong Machine-tool Plant honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" to see the intense loyalty of the workers there to the great leader.

Past a block of modern multistoried apartment buildings for workers, I arrived at the front gate from which hung letters reading: "Field of battle for scaling the height of 10,000 machine tools."

Familiar buzz of machines greeted my ears. When I was walking into the wide compound arranged like a park, came across my mind the proud course the plant had traversed under the inspiring guidance of the great leader.

One day in January 1954, shortly after the ceasefire, the fatherly leader came there to select the site of this plant. At that time the place was overgrown with weeds.

Enjoying the on-the-spot guidance given by the leader many times since then, the plant has followed the road of creation and innovation. In 1972, through a new technical innovation movement started by the great leader at Huichon, this plant reached a high level of producing more than 10,000 machine tools in a year.

The plant has grown not only in its output.

It has now developed into a powerful, independent Juche engineering industry centre that can, if it decides to, turn out any modern machine tools including the high-speed lathe "Kusong No. 3" which was praised by the fatherly leader as "Juche machine" and the programmed lathe "Kusong No. 1." What miracles and innovations it will work tomorrow!

With great expectations, I, accompanied by the chief engineer of the plant, went to the processing shop which is well known to the plant for its technical innovations.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The technical revolution is an engineering revolution. It requires large numbers of machine tools."**

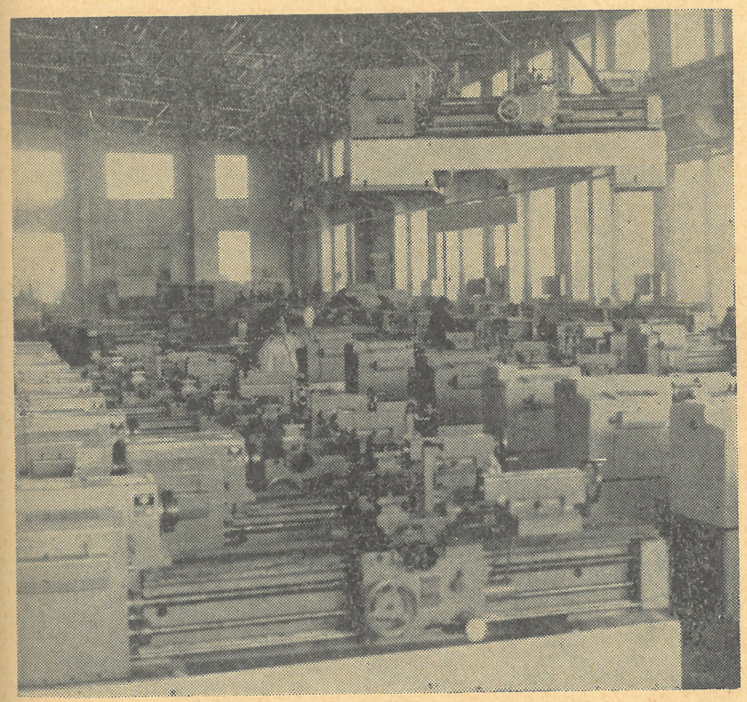
Well aware that they should, as taught by the fatherly leader, produce more machine tools to contribute effectively to the technical revolution, the workers of this shop made strenuous efforts from the beginning of this year and attained boastful results. The story told me by the chief engineer about them deeply moved me:

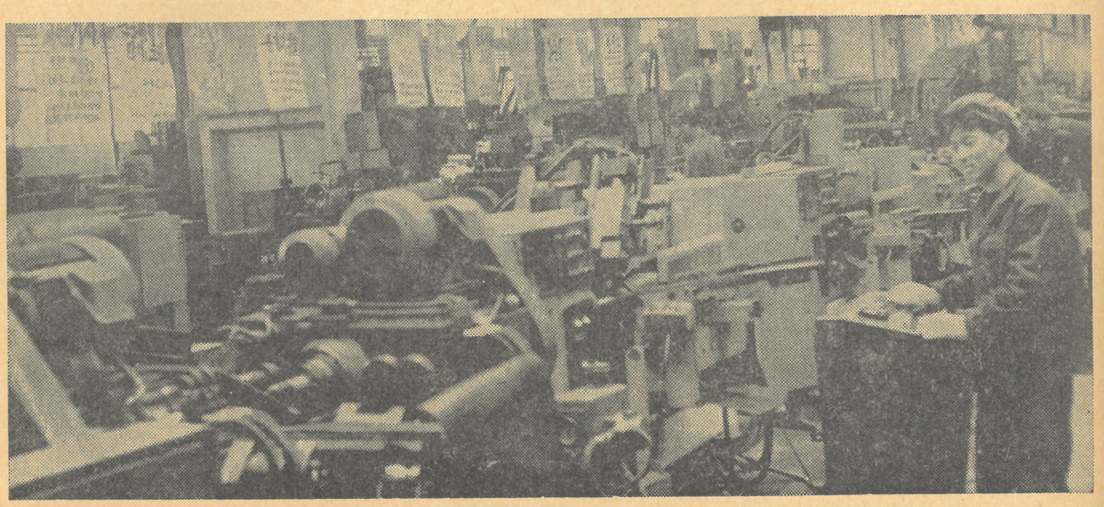
...They formed themselves into a shock brigade of loyalty in front of the machine the fatherly leader had touched and given on-the-spot teaching about, before starting the battle to fulfil their new, heavy fighting task for this year.

"Comrades, let's fulfil without fail our new combat task for this year ahead of schedule with the same spirit and energy as we displayed in capturing the 'height of 10,000 machine tools' in response to the fatherly leader's call!"

This was the passionate appeal made by Labour Hero Comrade Li

**Part of the assembling shop, a sea of newly-assembled machine tools**





**The shaft-processing streamline**

Yong Jun, commander of the shock brigade, who had earned high praise from the fatherly leader for having fulfilled the Six-Year Plan assignment two years ago. His was also the unanimous resolve of his men, members of the shock brigade of loyalty.

They, united as one, pushed forward a complex and tough work of reforming production processes in an unflagging, indomitable spirit, helping and leading each other forward.

They were all confident of their ability. Now the technical staff of the plant, nay, the whole plant, turned out to help them in support of their bold initiative. The members of the shock brigade corrected the blueprints time and again, pooling wisdom. At last they succeeded in forming a conveyer line which helps produce a higher efficiency in processing operations.

They also introduced the pressing method in the processing of accessories and streamlined not a few production processes.

As a result, labour productivity rose 10 to 20 times, sharply boosting the output.

I looked round the well-organized working processes and went to the assembling shop.

The shop was well-lighted and assembling operation was in full swing there. I saw the finished machine tools in a place. They were so many that they reminded me of a sea of machines.

According to the chief of the shop, most of processes have been already automated and a mass technical innovation drive is now afoot to manufacture more efficient machines to shorten the assembling time.

As he told, workers were assembling their invented electric grinder in the middle of the shop.

The chief engineer boasted:

"If that machine is completed, work efficiency will double."

He led me into the foundry. There casting operation was vigorously progressing. I saw a booming mould-making machine, an automatic flatcar streamline for conveying moulds....

High were the spirits of the founders undertaking the first process in the production of machine tools. As if he saw what I was impressed by, the chief engineer said:

"The workers at this shop have introduced comprehensive mechanization or semi-automation in casting operation and applied advanced technique to shaking out sand to treble the output of castings."

He added confidently that all production processes of his plant will be automated in the near future.

I pictured in my mind the new feature of the fully-automated, modern plant mass-producing outsize machine tools in the not distant future.

Dusk already fell when I came out of the compound, carrying deep impressions about all the proud achievements scored by the workers there.

Our machine builders are doing their best to carry out the fatherly leader's teaching thoroughly to be infinitely loyal to him. Brighter will be the future of our engineering industry as it has such machine builders.

Feeling confident of this, I left the plant.

Li Han Myong



# Story about an Agronomist

## The Bupo Plain He Chose

It was one day of mid-August 1959. Several passengers alighted from a train at the station of Hongui, a mountainous village of Unggi county at the northeastern tip of the country. Among them was a young man in modest clothes and with heavy wallets.

He was agronomist Chong Gil Chon who had graduated from the Wonsan Agricultural College and came to the Bupo Field Team of the Unggi Combined Farm.

The Bupo Plain was neither a place charming to this graduate from an agricultural college nor a fertile place.

The foul weather of this region gave the population troubles before the country's liberation. The Bupo Plain had been a part of the sea, they said, and is still as low as the sea level and a wet place dotted with swamps.

But the plain has been converted into a place good to live in thanks to the great concern of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Until the victorious enforcement of socialist co-operativization nature of the place raged in all its fury.

Comrade Chong Gil Chon, however, volunteered to go there, with a firm determination to dedicate his learned knowledge and technique to the socialist rural construction.

It was from his collegiate days that he was determined to do so. One day of March, 1959 when he was in the college, he was informed of an emotional and encouraging news:

The fatherly leader gave an on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province, the native place of this agronomist, and found time to visit Unggi county. Then he came even to the marshy Bupo Plain scores of *ri* distant from the county seat.

He set up a combined farm in this county and instructed to make the farm a pattern of communist farms, clearly indicating the way it should follow.

He was solicitous for the welfare of the inhabitants on the Bupo Plain who had been subjected to exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and abandoned even to the tender mercy of nature.

"I must be faithful to his lofty will," thought Comrade Chong Gil Chon. He had volunteered for service in the days of the Fatherland Liberation War in response to the call of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung. Now, upon graduating from the college he came to this plain, rejecting the advice that he should teach at a college or work at an agricultural guidance organ.

## To Translate into Reality the Leader's Far-reaching Plan

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"It is the duty of the Communists to master and remake nature to lay the solid basis of production unaffected by climatic changes or other chance factors, and to provide the people with stable conditions of life."**

True to the leader's teaching, Comrade Chong Gil Chon resolved to devote his all to remaking nature and building a communist paradise in this place.

He settled in the dormitory with a firm determination and emotion. Early in the morning next day, he headed for the Bupo Plain with the functionaries and veteran farmers of the field team. Walking step by step in the knee-deep mud, he drew a draft plan in the mind to translate into practice the leader's teaching.

He jotted down in his notebook how to dig waterways, reclaim the land and how to create windbreak forests. He found as many as 45 marshes on the plain, including 1,500 *chongbo* of Sobumpo.

Thanks to his sleepless, painstaking efforts as well as the guidance and assistance of the Party organization, a blueprint was completed to conquer the Bupo Plain. He planned to create four shelter-belts each at the distance of 1,000 metres against the northerly wind which used to raise dust and dirt and build sand heaps here and there in the arable land, and two against the easterly and westerly winds; to reclaim numberless marshes and to cut waterways for drainage. He also drew a design for straight roads running from villages to the Tuman-gang Station and for modern farm villages.

His plan was so inspiring that people shouted for joy seeing their bright future in it.

But things looked somewhat black when his plan began to be carried into execution; some became serious and others hesitated.

At last a fierce battle for remaking nature started. It was a struggle to carry into practice the leader's far-

reaching plan on the Bupo Plain.

The fatherly leader sent bulldozers, excavators, tractors, lorries and many other machines for their nature-remaking project. People were now in high spirits; they planted trees on the plain, dug waterways and reclaimed land from marshes.

But nature would not yield like a lamb.

A bleak winter came round; the cutting wind hissed and raged at a velocity of over 40 metres per second, hurling rude sand at people mercilessly and blowing off huge bonfires.

No difficulties, however, could overcome the people who were afire with the loyalty to the leader.

Comrade Gil Chon always took the lead in overcoming hardships. They fought day and night to conquer nature.

Comrade Gil Chon and drivers, nay, the whole farm, turned out to execute the leader's on-the-spot teaching; the passion of loyalty and creation swayed the whole plain.

The bitter cold and freezing, vehement winds gave in at long last to the people who were afire with a determination to translate into reality the leader's lofty will.

Five years passed. The project designed by Comrade Gil Chon was brought to completion.

The Bupo Plain, once a deserted region troublesome to the people, has now turned into a charming, familiar and ever-prospering land.

## Keeping to His Revolutionary Post to the Last

The revolution demands continuous advance. When a task is fulfilled, another is set forth. His life has nothing to do with standstill and stagnation. Advance, advance, struggle and advance! This slogan put forth by the Party was the creed of Comrade Gil Chon.

Reclamation of more and more marshes widened the acreage under cultivation, and this required a great deal of labour.

As taught by the leader, Comrade Gil Chon found its solution in mechanization.

Ploughing and crushing clods of earth were the most labour-consuming work. First of all, he had to devise a machine capable of conducting these two kinds of work simultaneously.

He drew a blueprint of a machine for soil preparation, passing nights, and went to the repair sub-workteam to manufacture its accessories and weld the necessary parts. At last he succeeded in making the machine.

Then he began to manufacture a seeder suited to the specific feature of that region. During the daytime he worked on the field, and in the nighttime he drew designs for a new seeder, cut and fitted its parts. After scores of failures, he succeeded in mechanizing the seeding of bean, wheat, maize and other crops.

He also invented a new land leveling machine, a high-speed circular weeder and a new plough, which made it possible to mechanize such farming operations as weeding and ploughing.

Now he put his hand on other problems—to improve seeds to suit the soil property of this region.

In order to put into practice the leader's instruction that the principle of right crop on right soil should be observed, he discussed with the old people born in this place and made repeated tests on experimental fields set up in various spots.

His effort bore a fruit; in 1964 he succeeded in improving the seeds of potatoes, maize and bean, and thus boosted the grain output three times as against 1959.

He, however, was never content with his results. From 1969 he started experiments for rice cultivation in paddies. He managed at last to produce a new rice seed suited to this region and thus carried out the leader's earnest teaching on making the population of Unggi county, too, live on rice.

Space does not permit me to write further on his merit.

Upholding the leader's lofty will he, as an agronomist, has firmly kept to his revolutionary post for 15 years, exerting his efforts. His efforts were not in vain.

We see now straight roads running from the plain to the Tuman-gang River, over 40 kilometres-long field path, more than 120 kilometres-long channels stable enough to withstand any heavy floods, over 50 *chongbo* of shelter-belts which have shielded this region completely from the cursed, heavy winds. All these are attributable to his creative wisdom and tireless, pertinacious efforts.

The Bupo Plain has now turned into a place good to live in.

It boasts of cosy modern farm houses 15 times more than those in 1959, a senior middle school, a hall of culture, hospitals, nurseries, kindergartens and stores.

Agronomist Chong Gil Chon advances vigorously at the head of farmers in expediting the bright morrow of communism indicated by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

**Kwon Jun O**



# Ryongsong Machine-building Factory Steps Up Production of Ordered Equipment

The workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine-building Factory honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" have risen up again to implement the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on winning a brilliant victory this year in the grand work of socialist construction and are working hard to be infinitely loyal to the leader with a fresh revolutionary zeal. They have striven with the same spirit and boldness as they displayed in the manufacture of an eight-metre turning lathe, a 3,000-ton press and a 6,000-ton press, thinking and acting boldly, true to the instruction of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed in his New Year Address of 1974:

**"The engineering industry should devote efforts this year to the production of ordered equipment of factories to smoothly manufacture and supply such equipment to various branches of the national economy".**

This year they had the task to produce equipment for the Kim Chaek Iron Works which is expanding into a monumental structure for the country's eternal prosperity, plus the huge assignment for the production of ordered machinery and equipment they have undertaken from last year.

They have lived and worked from the beginning of this year with a burning resolve never to fail to prove themselves worthy of the deep trust placed in them by the great leader who defined this year as a year of construction and assigned them an honourable and responsible task to produce the equipment needed for the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, one of the most important projects of capital construction in 1974.

The workers at Chollima machine processing shop No. 1 have stood in the van of the struggle for translating into reality the resolve.

They had a heavy task to process many flatcar bodies and chain plates for the sintering furnaces at the Kim Chaek Iron Works in a short span of time. But most of their universal-purpose machines were fully occupied with the manufacture of the equipment for other factories. They held a meeting to evince their determination to be loyal to the great leader before his bronze statue erected on the Panryong-san hill in Hamhung in reflection of the unanimous will of the people to be true to him. They resolved with one voice:

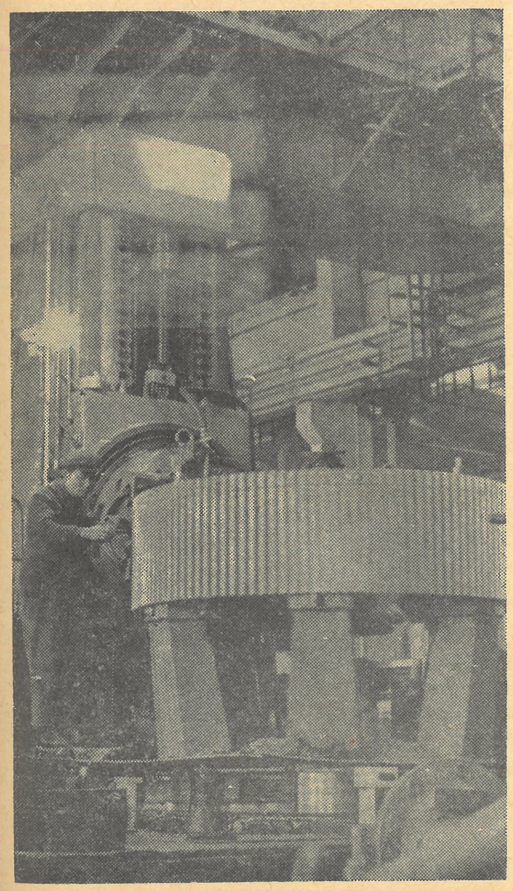
"The great leader said that the key to the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan lies in successful capital construction this year.

"In order to dynamically promote the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works as wanted by the great leader, we must rush forward faster than others. Let's carry out our honourable revolutionary task without fail ahead of schedule at any cost!"

At the meeting they advanced a number of rational, creative technical innovation proposals for the successful fulfilment of their assignment, including the bold one to form a streamline for comprehensively processing the flatcar bodies of single-purpose machines.

No sooner had the meeting been over than they took up the task. Twice Chollima assembling workteam No. 3, the "Pibada (Sea of Blood)" guards, took the lead. The technicians of the factory also came to their help. A hot battle went ahead.

**A big cogwheel for speed reducer is nearing completion**



The workers and technicians made untiring efforts and pooled creative wisdom, combating against indolence and stagnation, conservatism and passivism. In this way they completely formed the streamline of many single-purpose machines for several days in mid-January. It enabled them to process comprehensively a bulky ingot steel into the flatcar body on the bed. Drawing on the success and experience gained in this course, they also formed a streamline for processing chain plates. Thus, they processed numerous flatcar bodies and chain plates for sintering furnaces in a short time.

Innovations were also effected at Chollima steel-casting shop No. 1 which undertook the task to provide bulky cast goods.

Early this year the workers and technicians at this shop streamlined the technical processes with their collective wisdom, and thereby raised the productivity six or seven times in casting the body of a large exhaust fan for the Kim Chaek Iron Works. In this wake, they sharply boosted the output of cast goods by introducing new technical innovation proposals in shaking out sand and molding.

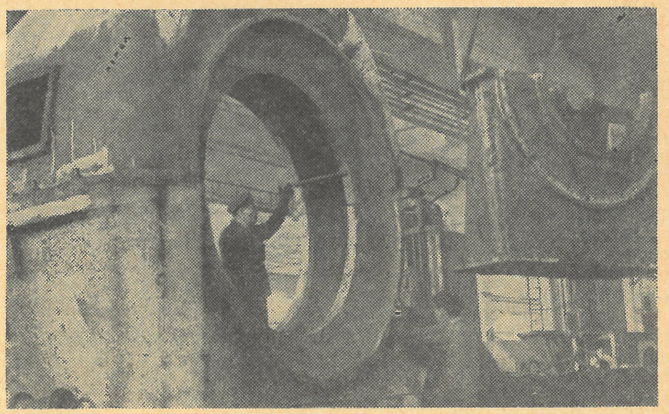
Workers at the casting, metal working, forging, wood pattern and press shops are also overfulfilling their assignments for the earlier production of the equipment and machinery for the Kim Chaek Iron Works by making strenuous efforts with the attitude of a master toward the revolution and especially with the revolutionary boldness cultivated in the course of implementing the on-the-spot instructions of the fatherly leader.

The designers of the factory, too, have worked hard, keeping pace with the mounting revolutionary stamina of the workers.

They had the task to design a big blower and exhaust fan for sintering furnaces which were needed for the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works.

Such high-speed rotary machines incomparably bigger than those they had designed required an uncommon revolutionary boldness of them.

But they were fully confident of their ability and had the courage, to do such thing, and boldly started without the slightest vacillation.



**Workers assembling large exhaust fans for the Kim Chaek Iron Works**

What gave them such confidence and courage? It was their deep consciousness of their duty that they undertake the first process in implementing the earnest instruction of the fatherly leader who had said that only when the workers of the Ryongsong Machine-building Factory worked well with a high degree of revolutionary zeal, more iron and steel works, power stations, chemical plants and cement mills could rise in various parts of the country, and only when their factory made great strides forward, heavy industry could spread its wings and the national economy develop at a fast rate.

They thought that there was no need to hesitate when their hearts are afire with the loyalty to the great leader, racked their brains and completed the design of the highly-efficient modern machines in a little over a month.

Waging vigorously a collective technical innovation drive, this year they have already completed in a short time the designs of the body of a sintering machine and a refrigerator for the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works as well as a large number of other big machines and equipment for different branches of the national economy, and handed them over to the processing and assembling sections.

Fully confident of their ability to fulfil without fail the assignment for the production of the equipment needed for the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works before October 10, the birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, mass-produce big, modern equipment and increase the production capacity of ordered equipment ten times in a few years to come, the workers and technicians at this factory are now dynamically rushing forward in the revolutionary spirit of heroic Korea and at a "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed" —"loyalty speed."

They are also turning out a number of equipment and machinery such as compressors, blowers, exhaust fans and converters for phosphatic fertilizer plants and cornstarch mills now under construction in various parts and for chemical plants and coal and ore mines.

Numerous modern, large machines and ordered plants which the workers at the factory, infinitely faithful to the great leader, are manufacturing and supplying to various branches of the national economy, will make a great contribution to the preschedule fulfilment of the national economic plan for this year and the Six-Year Plan and to the further reinforcement of our Juche industry.

Li Kang Su

# "Rolling-Mill Operators"

The Korean feature film "Rolling-Mill Operators" is based on a story well-known to the world, a story of the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant who, upholding the decision of the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee on maximum increase in production and maximum economy, produced 120,000 tons of bloom from their rolling mill in a year, twice the rated capacity of 60,000 tons.

The film deals with the problem of production from beginning to end. But it is not a mere technical-business matter. This film shows the ideological and spiritual features of people who approach such matter differently, the infinite fidelity of the working class to the leader and their heroic stamina and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. It also tells how the great upsurge of socialist construction and the Chollima movement started, overcoming the old ideas.

**Workteam head Kang Tae Jin in agony after his failure in trial of continuous blooming**

The film starts with the scene of the Kang Tae Jin-led rolling mill workteam pledging before the Party to produce 90,000 tons of bloom from their 60,000-ton capacity rolling mill and trying continuous blooming. But they fail.

The workteam head Kang Tae Jin earnestly proposes the second trial. But chief engineer Ho Jin Ho, an old intellectual, and some leading functionaries and technicians stop the trial, saying that they cannot do it since they have to carry out the immediate production assignments and the rated capacity does not allow it, so it is an "adventure." Difficulties multiply as the days go by.

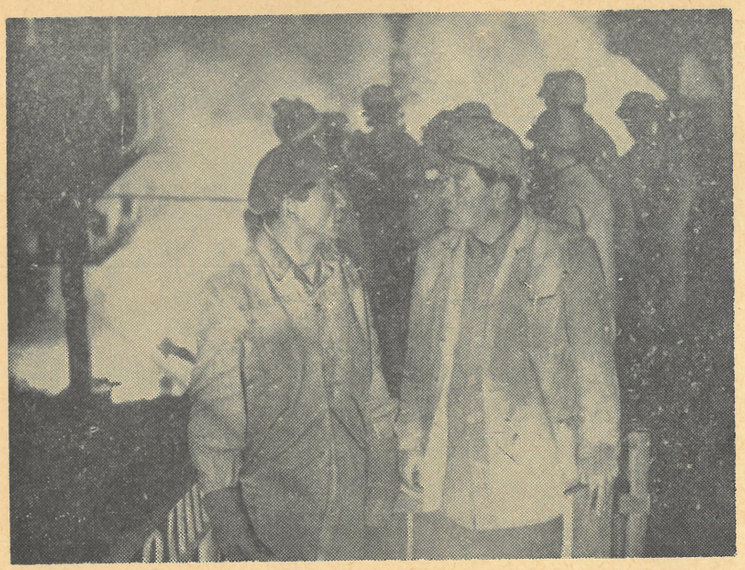
The chief of the equipment section, a spy, instigates the conservatives to foil the trial.

So Byong Man, once a private handicraftsman but now a worker, does not work in good faith because of his obsolete idea.

The workteam head strives to carry out their tasks successfully, but gives little attention to the work with his teammates.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Man is the master of nature and society and the main factor that decides everything. The masses of the people are masters of socialist society, and it is also they who are able to promote the revolution and construction work."**

Since he does not correctly understand the role of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction, Tae Jin indig-



**Kang Tae Jin earnestly proposes the second trial to the chief engineer**

nantly tells So Byong Man to go out of his workteam instead of ridding the latter of his selfishness. His teammate Song Ho sometimes comes late to work and leaves his work place earlier than usual to draw the design of a machine for the automatic processing of produced bloom. But his workteam head does not know why he does so and reproves him for that.

Veteran Su Bom, a member of the plant Party committee and once a co-worker of workteam head Tae Jin's father, severely criticizes him for his such act, saying that he cannot make revolution alone without people.

He tells Tae Jin that a week after the ceasefire, the leader visited Kangson and earnestly said he and workers should trust each other and unite as one to surmount the difficult revolutionary situation; the veteran also tells that the leader asked about an ordinary worker Kang Chi Su, father of Tae Jin, and that the leader's face was clouded, when he heard the worker had been killed in bombing by the US imperialists while guarding an electric motor during the war and that the leader said his son, when he returned from the front, must be made to succeed his father as a worker. In this way, Su Bom makes Tae Jin know the leader's deep affection for and trust in his father and him.

The workteam head is deeply convinced of his wrong and works harder to prove himself worthy of the leader's deep trust.

The workteam head strives to remould his teammates through practical struggle.

As a result, So Byong Man joins the ranks of the revolutionary working class and Song Ho becomes a model worker, a technical innovator.

The members of the workteam are united by one idea and will and help and lead each other forward.

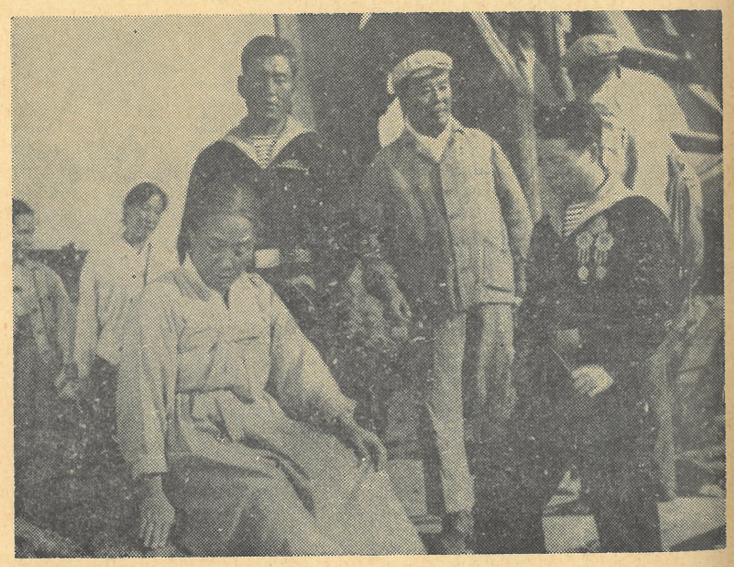
They try continuous blooming again. But they fail again because of lack of capacity of the electric motor. And the electric motor, the heart of the rolling mill, goes wrong.

For this the workteam head is criticized at a meeting of the committee for inquiry into accidents.

Things become serious.

The chief of the equipment section, a spy, threatens the workteam head, saying that his action is deliberate and a legal sanction should be applied against

**Veteran Su Bom tells what the leader said shortly after the war**



**Rolling-mill operators make a report of loyalty to the leader on their successful continuous blooming**

him.

But the workteam head disregards his threat and renews his resolve to put into practice his pledge to the Party at any cost. And he makes his position clear: "Don't outrage my conscience. I'll answer for what I do. My only pain is that I still fail to carry out my pledge to the Party.

"I will never fail to produce 90,000 tons of bloom from our rolling mill. I will not shrink back even a step."

A new woman engineer Myong Hi, once a comrade-in-arms who fought together with Tae Jin in a torpedo boat during the Fatherland Liberation War, actively supports his position and helps him.

She goes to an electric motor factory and confirms that the continuous blooming is possible if the electric motor is reinforced. Now the spirits of the workteam members are sky-high.

The chief engineer, who, infected with mysticism of technique and conservatism, made light of the fervent enthusiasm of the working class, insisting only on the rated capacity, deeply reproaches himself for his doings and actively assists the workers in their struggle.

The whole factory bubbles over with a vigorous labour struggle.

When a success in the continuous blooming is in sight, the chief of the equipment section, a spy, tries the hardest to baffle the trial.

But vigilant workers discover and arrest him.

At last the workteam succeeds in the trial of continuous blooming.

The rolling-mill operators produce 120,000 tons of bloom from the 60,000-ton capacity rolling mill instead of 90,000 tons planned.

Having fulfilled their revolutionary task now, the joy of workteam head Tae Jin, chief engineer and workteam members knows no bounds. They only shed tears of emotion, hugging each other.

They keep on their vigorous struggle and work a miracle of producing 650,000 tons of bloom from the same mill.

The film shows impressively that all miracles and innovations in our country are due to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the inexhaustible strength of the working class and other toiling people infinitely faithful to his teachings.

It depicts vividly Tae Jin typical of the working class boundlessly true to the leader and people of different types, thereby performing admirably its ideological and thematic tasks.

The film "Rolling-Mill Operators" is a work of great educational value. It contributes to revolutionizing and working-classizing our toiling people and rouses them to heroic feats in socialist construction.

**Song Sang Ho**

## FACTS AND FIGURES

### — Our Economy Develops Steadily at a High Rate —

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our socialist economy is developing steadily at a high rate.

In 1960 industrial output was 7.6 times that in the pre-liberation year of 1944.

Particularly in the years from 1957 to 1960 when we carried out the Five-Year Plan, the annual average rate of growth of industrial production was 36.6 per cent.

In a decade from 1961 to 1970 the annual growth rate of our industrial production averaged 12.8 per cent, and in 1970 our industry produced only in 12 days what it turned out in the pre-liberation year of 1944.

Today our socialist economy has grown 20 times in its size as against the early period of industrialization. Nevertheless, it is developing steadily at a high tempo.

In 1973 our industrial production increased 1.6 times compared with 1970. During the period its annual growth rate averaged 17 per cent. In 1973 it was 19 per cent over 1972.

All this indisputably demonstrates the great vitality of the great leader's unique theory that the socialist economy can develop steadily at a high rate even when its scale has grown.

# District Gymnasium

Our working people are all taking part in the revolution and construction with sounder body, as physical culture and sports have been popularized.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The strength and health of the working people are vital to the revolutionary struggle and the building of a rich and powerful society. We must popularize physical training and sports and extensively improve our physical preparation for national defence. This will further increase the physical strength of all the working people and firmly prepare the entire people for work and defence."**

Every province, city, district and county in our country have gymnasiums of their own, which do an excellent service in carrying out the leader's teaching on popularizing physical training and sports.

The Central District Gymnasium in the central part of Pyongyang city deserves credit for doing so.

The staff of this gymnasium arrange and lead mass physical training and sports for the factories, offices, enterprises, schools, kindergartens and population in its district, assuming the responsibility for all their sports activities.

They enlist the broad masses of the district in the sports activities to increase their physical strength, and in this course, they steadily develop sports science and technique.

Instructors of this gymnasium take charge of offices, enterprises, schools and people's residential sub-units respectively, to give sports guidance to them.

They make it a rule to bring home to the broad masses the leader's teachings on popularizing physical training and sports and their justness and the orientation and ways for their implementation, conduct explanation and propaganda on physical training and sports and health and other practical problems. Besides this, they acquaint themselves with the actual work of the toiling people and arrange and dynamically push ahead with physical training and sports in conformity with the reality.

In the morning, several columns of people are seen running along highways and promenades; here and there are heard powerful words of command of exercises.

At each people's residential sub-unit, office and enterprise morning training and exercises are practiced; in other words, all the people, young and old, do morning exercises.

Physical training and sports are closely combined with jobs. Office and factory workers take light or special exercises suited to their respective occupations during the break.

To take the Women's Wear Factory for instance. Its workers perform gymnastics four times a day by their machines every two hours.

The district often arranges athletic meets.

According to the plan, the staff of the district gymnasium hold games between enterprises, different branches or within one branch.

Recently athletic meetings were held by employees of light industry factories and trading facilities in the district.

The events at these sports meets included mass sports matches played with the participation of the entire employees, ball games and production contests.

Production contests were arranged in such a way that only those champions possessed of high professional technique, skill and knowledge, plus greater physical strength, can obtain good marks.

The staff of this district gymnasium devote special attention to the production contests whose great vitality is displayed by our working people building socialism.

They give regularly examination of physical strength to the people and take necessary measures to increase their bodily strength.

Unusually many people passed the examination held last autumn, and most of employees at many offices and enterprises obtained medals for brawn first or second class. A number of inhabitants smashed records to become sports champions with high athletic skill.

The mass sports activities have registered good results in the work and life of the inhabitants.

All people lead their life, brimful of energy and vigor, and give full play to enthusiasm and talent in their work.

The gymnasium runs sports clubs adequately furnished with sports apparatuses and other conditions for the training.

These clubs embrace numerous sports fans from various schools.

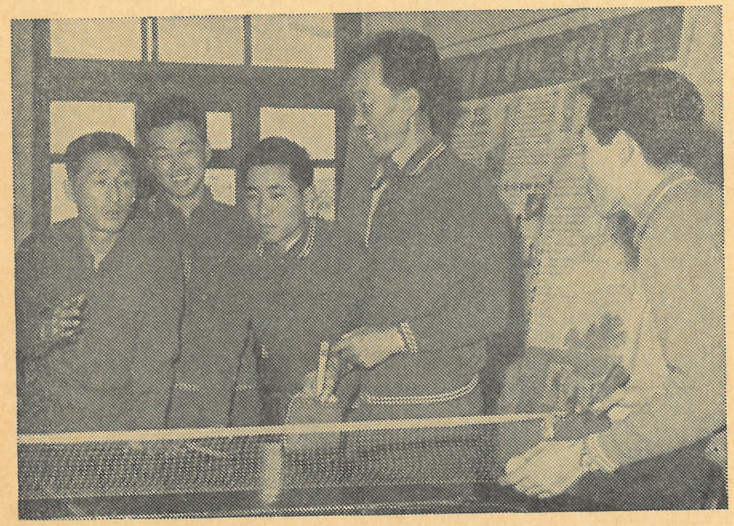
After school the club members undergo training to improve their sports technique.

Some of them were awarded the letters of commendation and medals by the state for their high sports technique last year.

Based on these successes, the staff of this district gymnasium are working harder to attain better results in popularizing physical training and sports this year.

**Han Su Myong**

**Prior to game, working people in the central district of Pyongyang discuss tactics with the gymnasium instructor**





# Promotion of Korea's Reunification and Great National Congress

In his historic speech made on June 23, 1973, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a five-point national-salvation proposition to prevent the permanent split of Korea and promote her reunification. In the proposition he made a new proposal for convening a Great National Congress.

The proposal, along with all other proposals in the five-point proposition for national reunification, commands a hearty support from the entire Korean people and a unanimous sympathy from unbiased world public opinion.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for National Reunification issued an appeal proposing to convene a Great National Congress at the earliest possible date to all the political parties and social organizations and people of all walks of life in south Korea and to the overseas compatriots and their organizations. The Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party sent a letter in their joint names to the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the Democratic Unification Party and the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea. The letter proposed to call a Great National Congress.

The voice fully supporting the convocation of the Congress and calling for its opening is getting stronger daily among people of all strata in south Korea and the broad masses of overseas compatriots, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification fully supported in the name of the south Korean people the proposal for convening a Great National Congress and expressed its readiness to send its representative to the bilateral or multilateral contacts of the political parties in the north and south to convene the Congress.

On behalf of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) warmly supported and welcomed the proposal for calling a Great National Congress and evinced its willingness to work actively for its realization.

Besides, political and public circles in south Korea and the organizations of overseas Koreans are expressing their approval for the proposal.

All this clearly shows that our proposal for convening a Great National Congress fully mirrors the will and burning desire of the entire Korean people who are longing for reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification.**

**"We consider that the dialogue between the north and south for national reunification should not be confined to the authorities of the north and south but be held on a nationwide scale.**

**"To this end, we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress."** ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., pp. 10-11.)

It is a principled requirement of national reunification cause itself to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organizations in the north and south.

To end national split and achieve the country's reunification is the vital demand of the entire Korean people who want to prevent south Korea from going into the mouths of the tigers—US and Japanese aggressors—and regain complete national independence and sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

National reunification is a work concerning not a few specified political parties and group-

ings or persons only but the whole nation; it is not a specified few circles but the whole nation that suffer misfortunes from the country's division. The Korean people of all classes and circles, with the exception of a handful of stooges of imperialism, traitors to the nation, are longing for the earlier reunification of the country and are eager to contribute duly to the great cause of national reunification.

Only when the workers, peasants and broad segments of other people and all political parties, groupings and personages of all circles extensively participate in the work for national reunification, can they uphold their right to make a proper contribution to national reunification and fulfil their duty. And only then is it possible to solve successfully the problems raised by national reunification in reliance upon the strength and wisdom of the masses of the people, the motive force of national reunification, and reunify the country in conformity with the will and demand of the Korean people.

The north-south dialogue for reunification, therefore, should be turned into a nationwide one in which people of all walks of life, all political parties and groupings and personages of all circles in the north and south participate; the reunification work should be made a nationwide work of the entire Korean people of all strata.

To this end, it is necessary to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life, political parties and social organizations in the north and south and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress.

The call of the Congress is the urgent demand of the situation created in our country today.

Today the nation-splitting manoeuvrings of the US and Japanese aggressors and the flunkeyist-quislings, their stooges, in south Korea are in a very serious stage, which place a new difficulty in the way of national reunification.

The US imperialists, in a desperate attempt to reduce south Korea to their permanent colony and military base, persist in their "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate Korea's division. They pretend to support Korea's reunification, but in actuality they continue to instigate their stooges in south Korea to "showdown" with us and perpetual split.

The Japanese militarists, who have already penetrated deep into south Korea in collusion with US imperialism, are actively joining US imperialism in its manoeuvres to create "two Koreas," in order to turn south Korea into their commodity market and a supplier of cheap labour forces to them.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, faithfully following the aggressive and splitting policies of the US and Japanese reactionaries, are intensifying their traitorous acts as never before. In order to satisfy their lust for power and live in great splendor, the south Korean rulers overruled the north-south joint statement and declared the "two Koreas" plot as their policy; they are now in a frenzy to fix and perpetuate the split.

The 28th UN General Assembly Session rejected the proposal for simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the UN put forward by the US and Japanese reactionaries and the flunkeyist-quislings of south Korea and adopted a resolution urging the north and south to continue with the dialogue in accord with the principles of the north-south joint statement, an embodiment of the three principles for national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This is a great victory of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and a shameful defeat of the US and Japanese aggressors and their lackeys. But the US imperialists and their vassals persist in the criminal aggressive and traitorous acts to create "two Koreas" and divide our nation for ever.

On the directive of US imperialism, the flunkeyist-quislings of south Korea are pleading for the prolonged occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops, the main obstacle to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, creating a war atmosphere. They proclaimed "martial law" plus a "state of emergency" and took "emergency measures," brutally to suppress the south Korean people and student youth calling for national reunification and enforce a military fascist rule. All facts clearly show that the south Korean authorities do not want peaceful reunification but are hard at work as ever to fix and perpetuate the split.

The convocation of a Great National Congress, therefore, constitutes an epoch-making national-salvation measure to frustrate the manoeuvrings of the splittists at home and abroad and positively surmount the new difficulty in the way of reunification.

The call of this Congress is also essential for putting into practice the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful



# May Day—Holiday of Solidarity and Struggle for Workers the World Over

Our working class and other toiling people significantly greet May Day, the militant holiday of the international working class, with an energetic struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, holding high the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions unfurled by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Since the working class and other toiling people of the whole world began to mark the first day of May as a day for demonstrating their militant unity and might in their struggle to cut off the chains of international capital and create a new world free from exploitation and oppression, tremendous revolutionary changes have taken place in the development of human history.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The time is past when a handful of imperialist billionaires could swagger about and lord it over the earth, exploiting and plundering mankind at will. The face of the world has radically changed."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 321.)

As a result of the protracted and bloody struggle of the working class, in many countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, hundreds of millions of working people are now making a history of new life, working out their own destinies.

The peoples of many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America had been chained by imperialism for centuries. But now they have shaken off the fetters of imperialism under the banner of sovereignty and won national independence, and are marching unshakably along the road to national prosperity. The flames of anti-imperialist nation-

reunification and a great national unity—clarified in the north-south joint statement.

The proposed Great National Congress will make it possible to rally all the patriotic forces desirous of reunification and enlist them in the great national cause, to check and foil the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and promote the reunification cause by their united strength, and thus settle the reunification question independently. It will also render it possible to remove misunderstanding and mistrust and achieve a national unity through extensive contacts and negotiations of people of all strata and, on this basis, to solve smoothly the problems posed by reunification and reunify the country peacefully in conformity with the democratic will and demand of the people.

The convocation of a Great National Congress representing the broad patriotic forces in the north and south is, indeed, the most patriotic step which makes it possible to overcome the present difficulty and hasten the reunification cause practically.

The Korean people will fight on staunchly for realizing the proposal for convening a Great National Congress advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Today when the country and the nation are at the crossroads—permanent split or reunification—those Koreans who oppose the split and sincerely hope for reunification cannot be indifferent to the proposal to convene a Great National Congress, which reflects the will and earnest desire of the whole nation.

The south Korean authorities must stop their manoeuvrings to create "two Koreas" at once and accept our proposal for convening the Congress without delay. At the same time, they should discontinue every suppression of the masses of the people, release the arrested and imprisoned democratic figures and patriotic people and student youth and guarantee all political parties, social organizations and people of all walks of life the democratic rights and enable them to have a free discussion of the national reunification question and briskly conduct a peaceful reunification movement.

No heinous enemy can bisect our nation and stop the vigorous struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The Korean people will be sure to frustrate the manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad for permanent national split and reunify their country by their united strength.

**Chang Il Ho**

al-liberation struggle are burning fiercely in all colonial countries where national oppression and exploitation prevail, and the revolutionary struggle of the working class against oppression and exploitation by capital is mounting high in capitalist countries.

Our working class have vigorously marched forward under the banner of the immortal Juche idea, wisely guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great Marxist-Leninist, and thus won great victories in both revolutionary struggle and construction work, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials.

The great leader created the Juche idea and lit up the road of the revolution with its bright rays to guide straight to victory our people's revolutionary cause for national independence and freedom and socialism-communism.

Our working class and other toiling people, under the wise guidance of the leader, established the most advanced socialist system, under which the working masses are the masters of everything and all things in society serve them, in this land where brutal exploitation and oppression, poverty and backwardness prevailed in the past; and they have turned our country, which suffered an eclipse on the world map for long, into a socialist power with a complete political sovereignty, a strong independent national economy, an indestructible self-defence potential and a brilliant national culture.

Today our working class and all other toiling people, in the all-out struggle for the grand work of socialist construction called to by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, are creating a "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed"—"loyalty speed" to capture a higher peak of socialism through a grand Chollima march.

Under the banner of the great Juche idea of the leader, the south Korean compatriots and overseas Koreans are fighting staunchly to achieve the country's reunification, our people's desire, looking up to the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The brilliant achievements made by our people in the socialist construction under the sagacious guidance of the leader and our independent, principled foreign policy have remarkably raised the international prestige and position of our country.

We have already established the relations of friendship with many countries and are strengthening international solidarity with them.

The progressive and peace-loving people of the world extend firm solidarity to the Korean people in their struggle to drive the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The strong solidarity of the world people with our reunification cause made the 28th UN General Assembly Session held last year frustrate the US imperialists' scheme to create "two Koreas," fully support the three principles for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and adopt a resolution on dissolving the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," US imperialism's hired machine and tool of interference in internal affairs of our country.

The international working class and the progressive people of the world are strengthening mutual support and solidarity in their struggle for the cause of justice. This proves a telling blow to the imperialist reactionaries.

But, the world people have not yet fulfilled the task of anti-imperialist struggle.

The US-led imperialists still remain a dangerous force of aggression. They are desperately following their policies of aggression and war to save themselves from their doom.

The US imperialists in particular are most afraid of the united strength of the world revolutionary people. So they are trying in every way to split the international working class and the world anti-imperialist revolutionary forces.

This requires the international working class and the world revolutionary people to cement unity and resolutely crush the frantic destroying and splitting manoeuvrings of the imperialists.

Our working class and other entire toiling people will, in the future, too, as in the past, unite closely with the international working class and the revolutionary people of the world and actively support and encourage their struggle, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

The imperialist reactionary forces will surely ruin in the face of the united struggle of the world people, and the peoples' just revolutionary cause will certainly be crowned with victory.



# Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique Face Political and Economic Crisis

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The south Korean puppet clique have lapsed into a serious political and economic crisis past retrieve and this gives them an ever-growing unrest and despair."**

Now the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique face the most serious sweeping crisis ever since their May 16 "military coup."

At the dictates of the US imperialists, they staged a fascist military coup and turned overnight the whole of south Korea into a land of darkness where terrorism and murder prevail.

Even after the north-south dialogue they proclaimed a "state of emergency" and "martial law" one after another, covered south Korea with a terror-inspiring forest of bayonets, and carried out a fascist "renovation" to further strengthen one-man military fascist dictatorship.

The south Korean people are totally denied political rights on account of the tyrannical fascist terror rule, the naked policy of following the United States and Japan and the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the south Korean reactionary rulers. Increasing economic dependence and the ruin of the national economy are worsening daily the people's living conditions.

The deepest unrest prevails throughout south Korea due to puppet rulers' growing frauds and scandals committed by use of power and social evils.

Internally the Pak Jung Hi fascist band oppress and exploit the people and externally they tie up with foreign forces and betray the country and nation, thereby reducing south Korea to a pandemonium of fascist terrorism, to a living hell. Their misrule arouses popular indignation and resistance to them.

Unable to tolerate the tyranny and traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique any longer, the south Korean student youth rose up valiantly for democracy in October last. Their struggle found ready response in public, religious, press, literary and art and political circles and expanded into a mass political fight which went on under slogans: "Abolish the fascist constitution for renovation," "Down with the Pak regime" and "Oppose subjection to Japan." In ten-odd days alone more than 400,000 people participated in the "campaign for collecting a million signatures" in demand of the abolition of the "constitution for renovation," which spread even to the political quarters, causing a great sensation.

The struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy is combined with an anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle of compatriots in most of foreign countries where Koreans live, the United States, Japan, Canada, West Germany and Sweden included.

The intensive anti-"government," anti-fascist struggle in south Korea gives a hard blow to the fascist ruling system of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and shakes it to the core, causing the greatest anxiety and terror to these gangsters.

The Pak Jung Hi clique also suffer from a serious economic crisis.

Owing to their traitorous policy of "depending upon foreign capital", the south Korean economy, dependent doubly on American and Japanese monopoly capital, has been tormented with a chronic crisis.

On top of it, it, now affected by an "international resource crisis" and "oil fluctuation" sweeping the capitalist world, is being drawn deeper into the whirlpool of the worst crisis.

The measures for reduced oil

export of Arab countries have brought about a decrease in the total oil import of south Korea. This seriously affects its light industry and power generation. A rapidly-increasing number of factories and enterprises are closing down or suspending their operation, bringing about a decline in the entire production.

The seriousness of economic crisis in south Korea lies not merely in that it has wrought economic destruction but in that it has exerted a tremendous influence on the political situation which is growing acuter daily.

The economic crisis furthered the rapid bankruptcy of middle and small enterprises making up more than 90 per cent of south Korea's total enterprises and touched off a stronger resistance of the middle and small capitalists to the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique.

Especially, it has brought about the rapid advance in prices, the speedy raise of public fees and charges, sweeping dismissal at factories and enterprises and suspension of fishing work, and worsened the people's living conditions. Now workers and peasants as well as even middle-class people come out against the Pak Jung Hi clique.

As seen above, the economic crisis from which the Pak Jung Hi band suffer has spelled ruin to the south Korean economy as a whole and aggravated the socio-political crisis.

The vicious fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their scheme for "creating two Koreas" have provoked the denunciation of the world peace-loving people and the public at home and abroad who are desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, and further isolated them externally.

This has made their position more difficult and aggravated the antagonism and confusion within the reactionary ruling circles. Isolated internally and externally, the Pak Jung Hi outfit now suffer from the same crisis as the Syngman Rhee clique did on the eve of the April 19 Popular Uprising.

Eloquent proof of this is provided by the fact that recently traitor Pak Jung Hi proclaimed "emergency measures" to further intensify military repression.

Wielding the "emergency measures" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique prattled that they would ban all statements and activities denying, opposing or slandering the "constitution for renovation" and "renovation system" which aim at establishing one-man dictatorship and that they would "severely punish" those who violate the "measures" or report such violation, through trial by "court-martial."

This means that they would subject to bloody military suppression the people calling for the right to existence, democratic liberties and national reunification and independence. This is another military coup, in fact.

Driven into a tight corner, the Pak Jung Hi clique recently even committed without hesitation a criminal act of sending spy ships into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic in violation of the agreed items of the north-south joint statement.

All this reveals fully the dirty colours of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as ferocious military fascist terrorists, and clearly proves that their ruling system is shaken to the core and they are on the verge of ruin.

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique openly carry on indelible, intolerable criminal acts. This is a last-ditch effort to escape from their serious political and economic crisis.

With nothing, however, can they suppress the righteous struggle of the south Korean people for democratic rights and liberties, national sovereignty and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and reverse the tide of the times.

Their desperate flounce will only worsen their present crisis and hasten their ruin.

**Pak Song Gon**



# Chongryon Fights Staunchly for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The most important task arising today in embodying the great Juche idea in the Korean revolution is to unite all the patriotic forces of the nation and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."**

Upholding the teaching of the great leader, the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) is now ably organizing and mobilizing the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan to the nationwide struggle for national reunification, thus making a great contribution to the revolutionary cause of our people.

In June last year, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the five-point proposition of national reunification the keynotes of which are to remove the military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under that name.

The Chongryon has roused the entire compatriots in Japan to a powerful struggle for putting into practice the new five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by the great leader.

It made vigorous efforts to bring home to its functionaries and compatriots the essence and justness of and the ways for carrying out, the five-point proposition of national reunification which is of epochal significance in meeting the national desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date.

The Chongryon actively carried on mass lectures, round-table talks and study meetings on the five-point proposition among its branches and sub-branches and other organizations under its influence.

Firmly convinced that the country's reunification can be achieved only under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader and by implementing the policy put forth by him, the functionaries of the Chongryon and the compatriots are now vigorously advocating five-point proposition of national reunification and striving to translate it into reality.

Upholding the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader, the Chongryon works to build up its organization into a united, strong force fighting for the reunification of the country and at the same time energetically carries on the work of national union with the compatriots under the influence of the "Mindan" ("ROK Residents' Association in Japan").

In the past period it has made tireless efforts to widely explain and propagate the leader's national reunification policy and the fair reunification proposals of the Government of the Republic, its embodiment, to the compatriots under the "Mindan" influence. It has also exposed the reactionary nature of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's traitorous "unification by prevailing over communism" and their plot to create "two Koreas."

By dint of the active and patient endeavours on the part of the Chongryon, an increasing number of compatriots under the "Mindan" influence boundlessly honour the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and their trend to follow the path indicated by him is growing strong as never before.

We find its vivid expression in the fact that the compatriots under the influence of the Chongryon and the "Mindan" frequently hold joint meetings and take joint action to support and carry into practice the north-south joint statement based on the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and

a great national unity— laid down by the great leader.

As a result, the artificial barriers erected between the compatriots even in Japan, an alien land, due to the enemy's splittist manoeuvres are being torn down and the trend towards national union is rising high.

Under the banner of the five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by the great leader, the Chongryon organizes and mobilizes the united strength of all the compatriots in Japan in frustrating the machination of the US and Japanese imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, to perpetuate national split and rendering active support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

When the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique came out with the proposal for simultaneous entry into the UN by "two Koreas" at the 28th UN General Assembly Session, the Chongryon opposed and rejected it and carried on a large-scale signature campaign demanding the entry into the UN under the single state name. It achieved a great success of enlisting in the campaign 250,000 compatriots in Japan in less than one month.

At the same time, the Chongryon organized and held mass meetings and street demonstrations in different parts of Japan in support of the national reunification policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic and distributed 4,000,000 leaflets among the Korean nationals in Japan and the broad sections of Japanese people.

The Chongryon has achieved a great success in the mass struggle to expose and denounce the indelible crimes committed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who are bent on further strengthening the one-man fascist dictatorship and on the permanent division of the country and the repression of the people at the dictates of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

Last year, when the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique, in conspiracy with the Japanese militarists, kidnapped Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, the Chongryon waged an all-compatriot struggle in various forms and ways, embracing the compatriots under its influence as well as even those under the "Mindan" influence.

This year, it issued a statement thoroughly exposing and resolutely denouncing with surging national indignation the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who proclaimed "emergency measures" and are committing atrocious and criminal acts. This was followed by energetic activities; it organized the central and local meetings of the Korean nationals in Japan in support of the south Korean people in their patriotic struggle for democracy and national reunification.

In this way, the Chongryon fully exposed and denounced before the broad segments of Japanese people and the people of the whole world the inhuman fascist atrocities committed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, thereby greatly contributing to making the enemy an international orphan.

It also carried on actively the mass struggles supporting and encouraging the south Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for anti-dictatorship, anti-fascism and democratization.

When the flames of struggle spread rapidly across the whole of south Korea following the torch of democracy lit by the south Korean student youth in October last year, the Chongryon carried on active mass struggles valiantly in support of their righteous struggle; meetings, mass demonstrations and street propaganda.

The just struggle of the Chongryon for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country enjoys unreserved support and firm solidarity from many political parties and social organizations in Japan and the Japanese people of all strata as well as the progressive people of all countries of the world. It has made a great contribution to isolating internationally the US and Japanese aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are trying to fix the division of Korea, and to creating a favourable international climate for the country's reunification.

All the successes achieved by the Chongryon fully show the great vitality of the three principles and the five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Upholding the programme teachings of the great leader the Chongryon continues to organize and mobilize its functionaries and the masses of compatriots in the nationwide struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in order to make this year a year of epochal turn in realizing it.



# Traitor Pak Jung Hi Sells Women for Money-Making

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are offering south Korean women as the plaything of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists for money-making.

In a talk with the "special envoy" of the Japanese government held in south Korea last October, the traitor Pak Jung Hi did not hesitate to reveal his dirty intention to reduce south Korea to an amusement quarter for the Japanese militarists, saying that "Kisaeng tourism" is a very profitable business to obtain foreign money, which needs neither capital nor facilities and raw materials.

The quisling even prattled that "prostitution tourism" was an "attractive industry with promising future," croaking that they would actively promote it as a "state enterprise."

The rascal offers south Korean women as the plaything of Japanese militarists, to make money for their luxurious life and curry favour with Japanese monopoly capitalists to get more economic "aid" and obtain foreign capital.

Not content with selling a large number of south Korean people to foreign plunderers like commodities, the Pak Jung Hi clique are now offering south Korean women as the plaything of the Japanese militarists, even trampling upon their human rights and chastity. This brings to full light their true colours as arch pro-Japanese quislings and their immorality, corruptness and depravity.

The corruptness and depravity of the Pak Jung Hi clique as vicious quislings is clearly proved by the fact that they make shameless statements justifying and encouraging "prostitution tourism" in south Korea and abroad. In an official speech at a school run by the "Mindan" ("ROK Residents' Association in Japan") in Tokyo, Japan, in April last year, the south Korean puppet "minister of education" described the forced shameful calling of south Korean women in Japan—a burning national shame—as a "greatly patriotic deed," saying that they "are working for the country day and night." So he aroused popular indignation. This is well known to the world.

When he went to Tokyo last November to apologize to their patron for the abduction of democratic figure Kim Dae Jung, the puppet "prime minister" spoke highly of south Korean women who were forced to sell their smile and flesh to Japanese capitalists, saying: "I am very satisfied with you who are devoting yourselves to earning foreign money needed for the modernization of the fatherland." He caused great denunciation and indignation on the part of people.

Owing to the Pak Jung Hi gang's traitorous acts—vicious and dirty—Japanese militarists and foreign capitalists swarm to south Korea every day.

Since their seizure of "power" the Pak Jung Hi clique have conducted that sordid trade for US-Japanese aggressors and foreign capitalists, and from 1970 pushed it forward more madly. Thus, foreign tourists to south Korea, including Japanese militarists, numbered 370,000 in a year of 1971 and more than 642,700 in the period from January to November, 1973.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi has even drawn up a "tourism promotion plan" in order to offer more south Korean women as the toy of foreign capitalists. His clique are going to lure 3,600,000 foreign tourists to south Korea for four years from 1973 to 1976. They have set up a number of nude villages and gay quarters in different parts of south Korea including Seoul, Pusan, Kyongju, Inchon and Cheju-do Island and continue to increase them on a large scale. History does not know yet the instance of making flesh trade a "state enterprise" to earn money.

No one can commit such vicious criminal acts but the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, dirty human scums and double stooges faithful to US-Japanese aggressors, who are fully ready to do anything dirty if it is for their "power" and luxurious life.

The voices protesting against and denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique's "prostitution tourism" are getting louder and louder in south Korea and even in Japan.

In December last year, the students of the Rihwa Women's University in south Korea courageously staged a demonstration strongly denouncing the dirty "tourism" of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

They were followed by the students of Seoul University and "Hanguk Theological College," and such struggles spread throughout south Korea.

The Japanese women rose up in support of the struggle of the south Korean women.

In December last year, 22 Japanese women's organizations fought, denouncing the "Kisaeng tourism" of the Japanese militarists.

The criminals will surely suffer severe punishment, who have turned south Korea into a gay quarter, a centre of prostitutes, for US-Japanese aggressors and foreign capitalists, wantonly trampling upon the dignity and honour of our nation. They will never escape from it.

# South Korea's "Central Intelligence Agency"—a Den of Demons

In August last there was a hair-raising case in which Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, was shanghaied by brutal methods in broad daylight in Tokyo, Japan and taken away to Seoul. This has fully exposed once again before the whole world the shameless nature of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency."

Infuriated at this unimaginable, ferocious and filthy military gangsterism by south Korea's special agents, the south Korean people have been fighting determinedly in demand of the overthrow of the south Korean fascist "regime" and the immediate disbandment of the "Central Intelligence Agency," the author of intelligence politics.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The US imperialist aggressors and their puppets, while manufacturing numerous wicked fascist laws, greatly increased their repressive apparatuses, and covered the whole of south Korea with military, police, intelligence and special agent networks, thereby turning it into a living hell of terrorism and murder."**

Everywhere in the world the US imperialist aggressors have set up intelligence conspiratorial bodies by banding together their stooges and control them from behind the scene.

From the first days of their occupation of south Korea, they were busy in establishing such intelligence organs.

The US imperialists who engineered the shameless "military coup" in south Korea got the Pak Jung Hi clique to form the "C.I.A." in June, 1961.

At the instigation of US imperialism, the "C.I.A.", the south Korean version of the brazen-faced, nasty, cunning and bloodstained American Central Intelligence Agency, supervises and controls the intelligence and investigation activities of the army, police, prosecution and departments of the administration. It is a truculent tyrant.

The "C.I.A." has a 15,000 staff and 300,000 to 400,000 political agents belonging to it; it is, indeed, a den of demons.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang made the "C.I.A." a special body with unlimited rights and placed it under the direct control of the "President."

The "C.I.A." fully exercises privileges and carries out internal and external espionage and subversive activities and "anti-communist" surveillance and shapes the home and foreign policies of the "government" and stretches out its unseen hands even to the control and supervision of their execution.

It is not fortuitous that the south Korean public calls the "C.I.A." an "invisible but real government" of south Korea.

The basic duties and tasks of this secret agency are to commit, without hesitation, violence on and murder of revolutionaries, patriotic-minded people and progressive forces, who denounce aggression by the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists, advocate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, oppose the military fascist dictatorship and demand democratic liberties and right to existence, while carrying on spying and subversive acts and vicious "anti-communist" propaganda against the northern half of our Republic.

Describing how ferocious and tyrannic the south Korean "C.I.A." is, a Japanese paper wrote:

"Children in south Korea 'stop their cry' at the mere mention of the Central Intelligence Agency. It has thrown a dense intelligence network in the government organs, army units and other bodies and organizations. As one hand of Pak Jung Hi, it has a great say in government policies as a whole. Its location and activities are in the strictest secrecy, so the Agency itself is a riddle to the public."

Through the "C.I.A.", the south Korean military fascist band watch every movement of the people like convicts in prison and assault, kidnap or even kill those going against their grain.

In less than a month after their "military coup," the "C.I.A." arrested and imprisoned over 130,000 democratic figures and patriotic-minded people. In 1964 it spread 37 intelligence networks in Seoul University and wantonly arrested progressive students who rose up in the March 24 and June 3 struggles against the criminal "south Korea-Japan talks."

In 1967 it kidnapped in a gangster way in West Germany and France south Korean intellectuals and democratic figures who advocated democratization of the south Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country abroad and imposed capital punishment and heavy penalties on them.

Besides violence, terrorism and kidnapping, it resorts to all sorts of dirty, criminal means—practised bribery and ensnarement by the use of wine, money and women and what not.

The south Korean youth and students are the main objects of these violence and bribery. The reason is that they are advocating the country's independent, peaceful reunification, taking the lead in opposing the long-term office schemes, traitorous acts and irregularities and corruption by the present ruler and exposing before the world intelligence and secret agent politics by the "C.I.A."

The "C.I.A." leaves no stone unturned to break up from within the ranks of students, resorting to violence, bribery and other conceivable means.

The objects of violence and bribery include even foreigners visiting south Korea; whether they are pressmen or politicians, those who speak and write about south Korea's realities frankly are made the target of watch and forced deportation by the "C.I.A."

It applies all filthy means and methods to feel every movement of inhabitants, even spies on the conducts of its agents, to say nothing of anti-"governmental" politicians. And it brutally suppresses the slightest manifestation of opposition to the present ruler.

To cite some examples. Chairman of the financial committee of the Democratic Republican Party and chief secretary of the party and "chairman of the internal affairs committee in the national assembly," who both answered in the affirmative the nonconfidence vote presented by the opposition party against the "minister of interior" at the "national assembly" session in 1971 were forced to hand in their resignation by the "C.I.A."

Last year the "C.I.A." arrested the "commander of the metropolitan garrison" on charges of being discontent with the present ruler and sentenced him to long-term imprisonment. A former "commander" of the south Korean expedition to South Viet Nam was fired by a secret information of the "C.I.A."

Now the south Korean "C.I.A." extends its talons not only to various parts of south Korea but also to the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and other foreign lands; many special agents are active in each south Korean "embassy."

As American and Japanese publications exposed recently, Koreans in Japan and the United States live in constant dread since they are forced to "give up the hostile attitude towards Pak Jung Hi or keep silence at least" by the agents of the "C.I.A." through telephone and letters and they are under the constant watch by them.

The bosses of the "C.I.A." indulge in seeking illicit accumulation of fortunes for their self-interest.

Of course, its secret agents and other privileged circles waste prodigious money, gathered through such accumulation, on their luxury and prosperity.

The "C.I.A." carries on without hesitation espionage and sabotaging activities against the northern half of our Republic to perpetuate national division on the pretext of "anti-communism" and non-existent "threat of southward aggression."

Even after the dialogue was started between the north and south, the south Korean gangsters, behind the curtain, have kept aggravating military tension, stepping up war preparations and advocating confrontation between the north and south. They even proclaimed an "emergency martial law" plus the "state of emergency" in an attempt to dampen the ever-mounting desire and sentiment of the people for national reunification. The "C.I.A.", on its part, controls in a unified way the espionage and subversive activities against the northern half of our Republic; it sends every year hundreds of systematically-trained spies there.

All this clearly shows that the ruling method of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, isolated from and rejected by the people, has become more shameless, and they are clinging more desperately to the intelligence, fascist conspiratorial government, the last means of their military fascist rule.

The south Korean people desirous of the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country will not tolerate the tyranny of the "C.I.A." but pass a stern judgement of history upon it without fail.

**Chi Gyong Pil**

# Salute Sudanese People on Fifth Anniversary of Victorious May Revolution

The Korean people extend warm congratulations and firm solidarity to the fraternal Sudanese people on the fifth anniversary of the victorious May Revolution, their national holiday.

The Sudanese people carried the May Revolution in 1969 to success and marked a fresh progress in building a new society.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his New Year message of congratulation to Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan:

**"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Sudanese people in the struggle to achieve national unity and build a new society under the leadership of Your Excellency, smashing the subversive conspiratorial activities of the imperialists and their lackeys."**

Since the May Revolution the brave and industrious Sudanese people have made great achievement in their struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society, resolutely smashing the incessant subversive and sabotaging activities of the US-led imperialists and the reactionary forces at home and firmly defending the revolutionary gains.

The Sudanese people destroyed the old ruling machines, carried out progressive democratic reforms and demolished the economic foothold of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries in collusion with them. They have registered progress in the struggle for building new factories and enterprises and developing a diversified agriculture and national culture. The Government of the Sudan granted the Southern Sudan regional autonomy, and thus correctly solved the issue of the Southern Sudan and achieved a national harmony and unity.

The Government and people of the Sudan are actively fighting for the just cause of the Arab people against the US imperialists and their lackeys, Israeli aggressors, and for defending the dignity of the Arab nation and restoring the legitimate rights to Palestine. They support the Asian and African peoples in their struggle for national independence and liberation.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over, as over their own, all the successes achieved by the Sudanese people in the struggle for creating a new life and actively support their struggle for justice and progress.

The Government and people of the Sudan highly appreciate the successes scored by our people in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and positively support the struggle of our people for driving the US imperialists out of south Korea and reunifying our country independently and peacefully free from the interference of any outside forces.

Our people are grateful for it.

The Korean people are pleased to follow the road of anti-imperialism and independence side by side with the Sudanese people and strive to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will further strengthen and develop through the struggle against imperialism-colonialism and for building new society, our people wish the Sudanese people fresh successes in their struggle for ensuring the prosperity and development of the country and creating a new life.

**Hwang Jong Hyon**

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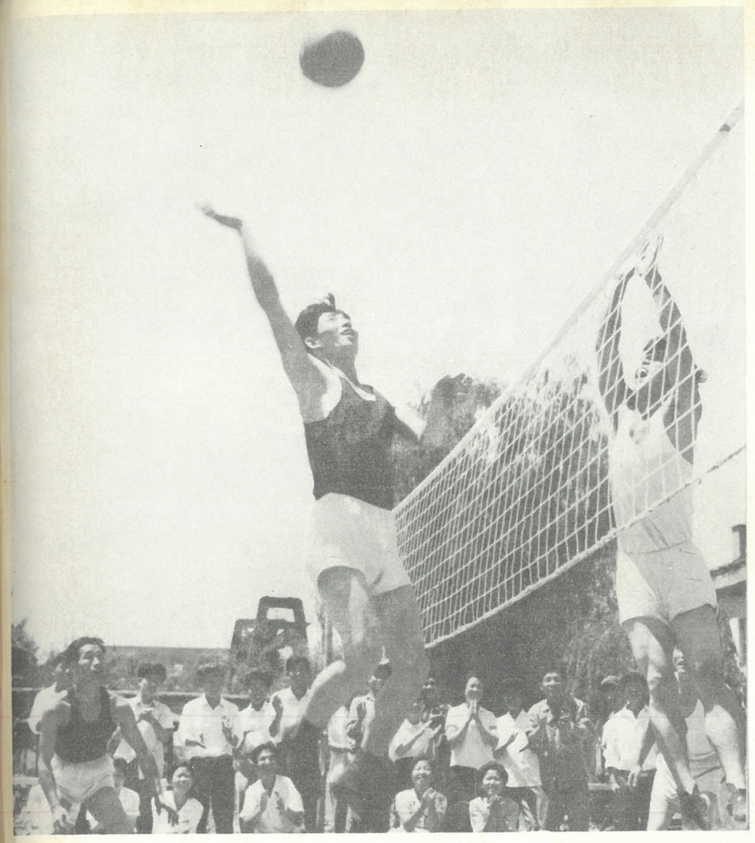
**INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers prepare themselves fully for labour and national defence through brisk sports activities**

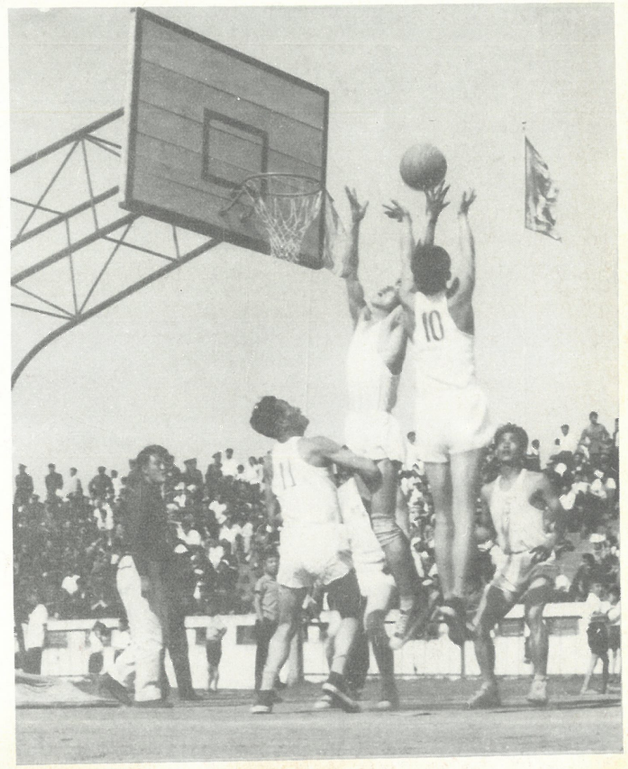
**BACK COVER: Spring has come to our countryside**

Please Forward:
GARI LEDYARD
MUDGE POND ROAD
SHARON, CT. 06069



No. 47451





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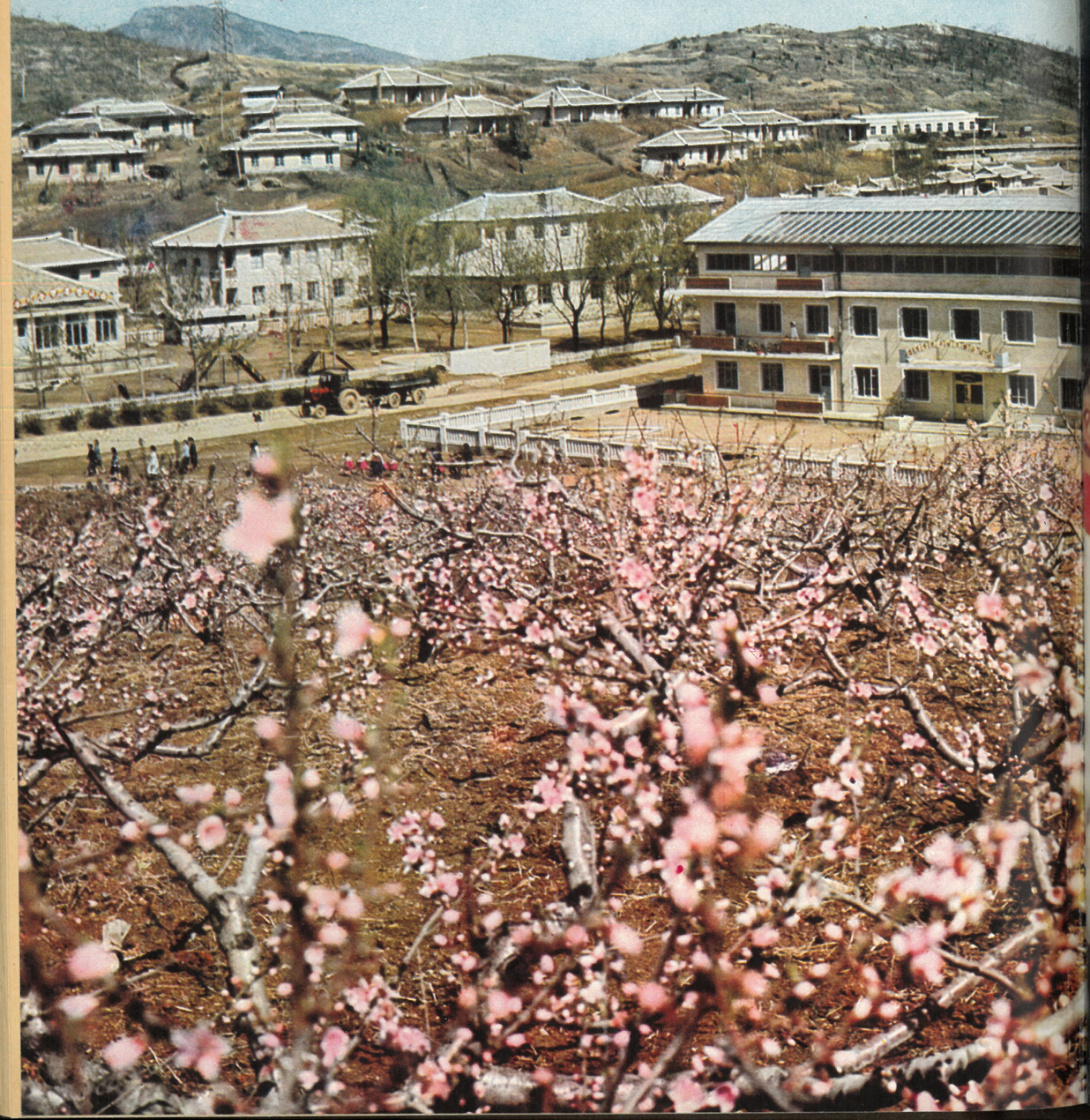

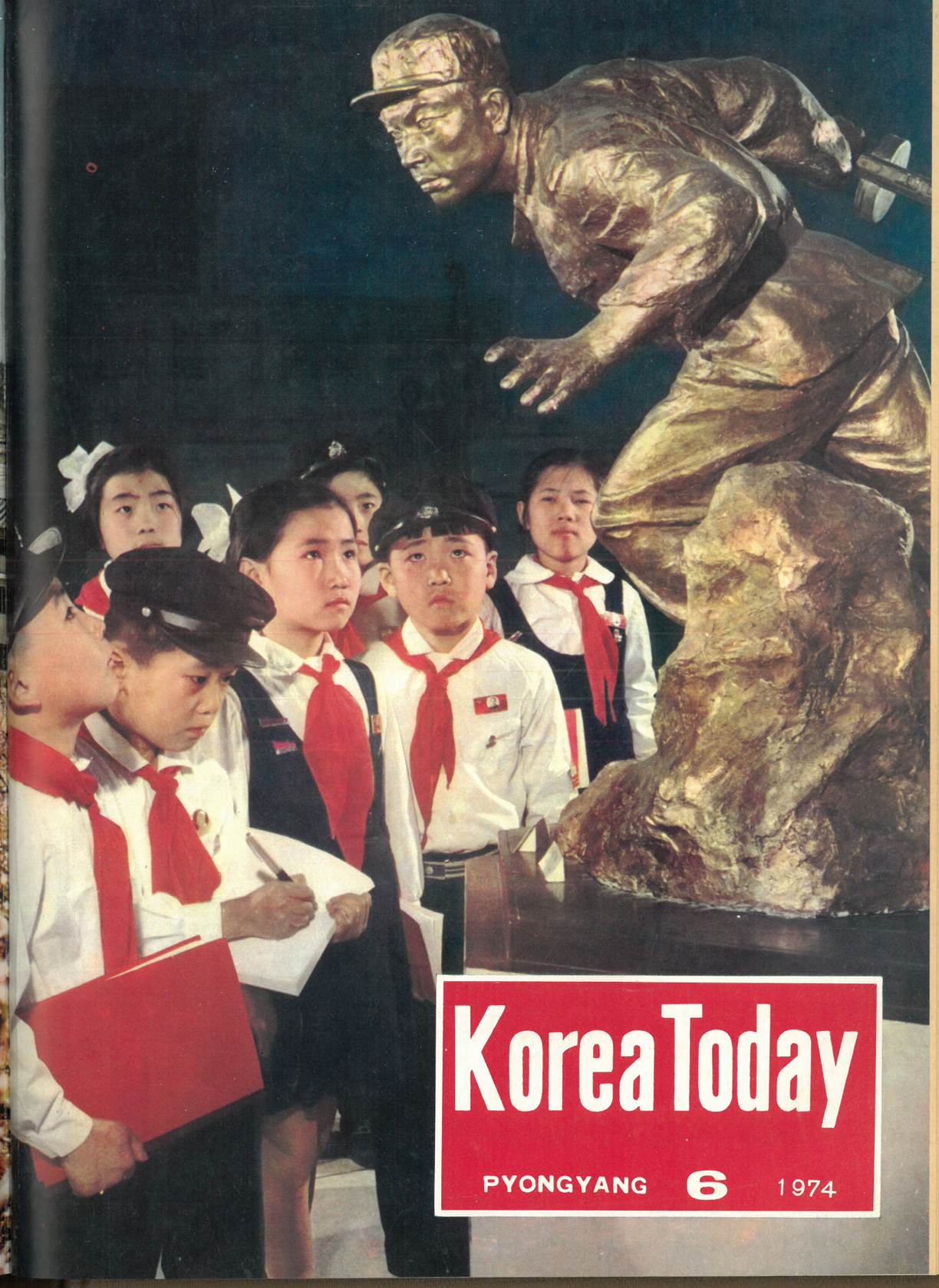

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